

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 5.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1900.

NO. 19.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

**NORTH.**  
5:56 A. M. Daily.  
7:27 A. M. Daily except Sunday.  
9:12 A. M. Daily.  
11:49 P. M. Daily.  
6:57 P. M. Daily except Sunday.  
8:09 P. M. Sundays only.  
**SOUTH.**  
7:33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.  
9:02 A. M. Sundays only.  
11:12 A. M. Daily.  
4:00 P. M. Daily except Sunday.  
7:03 P. M. Daily.  
12:19 A. M. Sundays only.

## S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

First car from Ferry for Baden Station leaves..... 7:35 A. M.  
First car from 30th Street for Baden Station leaves..... 8:12 A. M.  
First car from Holy Cross for Baden Station leaves..... 8:50 A. M.  
Last car leaves Ferry for Baden Station..... 4:35 P. M.  
Last car leaves 30th Street for Baden Station..... 5:12 P. M.  
Last car leaves Holy Cross for Baden Station..... 5:50 P. M.  
First car leaves Baden Station for City..... 6:00 P. M.  
Last car leaves Baden Station for City..... 6:00 P. M.  
Cars run between Holy Cross and Baden Station every 15 minutes from 8:50 A. M. to 5:50 P. M.

## COUNTRY AND MAIN LINES.

Last car leaves Holy Cross for Ferry..... 11:25 P. M.  
Last car leaves Ocean View for Ferry..... 11:43 P. M.  
Last car leaves 30th Street for Ferry..... 12:00 M.  
Last car leaves Ferry for 30th Street..... 11:32 P. M.  
Last car for Holy Cross leaves 30th Street at..... 12:05 A. M.  
Last car leaves Ferry for Sunnyside at..... 12:32 A. M.

**NOTE**  
9:52 P. M. from 30th St. goes to Ocean View only  
10:32 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only.  
11:32 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only.

## PARK LINE

Last car from 18th and Guerrero to Golden Gate Park..... 11:27 P. M.  
Last car from Golden Gate Park to 18th and Guerrero..... 11:50 P. M.

## POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

## MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North..... 7:45 4:15  
" South..... 11:30 7:00

## MAIL CLOSURE.

North..... 8:50 12:30  
South..... 7:00  
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

## MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

## MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

**JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT**  
Hon. G. H. Buck..... Redwood City  
**TREASURER**  
P. F. Chamberlain..... Redwood City  
**TAX COLLECTOR**  
F. M. Granger..... Redwood City  
**DISTRICT ATTORNEY**  
J. J. Bullock..... Redwood City  
**ASSASSOR**  
C. D. Hayward..... Redwood City  
**COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER**  
M. H. Thompson..... Redwood City  
**SHERIFF**  
J. H. Mansfield..... Redwood City  
**AUDITOR**  
Geo. Barker..... Redwood City  
**SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS**  
Miss Etta M. Tilton..... Redwood City  
**CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR**  
Jas. Crowe..... Redwood City  
**SURVEYOR**  
W. B. Gilbert..... Redwood City

## Leasing of Grazing Lands.

Washington.—Senator Carter of Montana has presented a memorial of Governors of Western States protesting against the bill introduced in Congress providing for the leasing of public lands for grazing purposes. In presenting the memorial Senator Carter said there was no probability of any such bill passing, and in order to prevent further agitation the West hoped the bill would find eternal sleep. Senator Teller said that such was contrary to the policy of the Government, and would never be enacted. Senator Foster of Washington, who introduced the bill, says he has no intention of pressing it if it meets with the opposition of the people.

## Other Powers Not Consulted.

Washington.—The Secretary of State authorizes a contradiction of the printed statement that the State Department has secured the assent of other powers to the provisions of the pending canal convention. No propositions in relation to the subject matter of this convention, he says, have been laid before any other country.

## TELEGRAPHIC RESUME.

### Things That Have Happened all Over the Country

### MENTIONED IN THESE PARAGRAPHS.

elections That Will Greatly Interest Our Readers Both Old and Young.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is certain that the Russian Government will lease a Persian harbor on terms similar to those of the lease of Port Arthur.

Prince Henry of Prussia intends paying a visit to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, in England, but before doing so he will stay with his family at Kreuznach and drink the waters.

The London Standard says: We believe that negotiations for England's acquisition of a port in Portuguese East Africa, giving easy access to Rhodesia, are on foot and are likely to succeed in view of the turn the war has taken.

In response to the question whether he had, as reported in conversation with friends, expressed opinion adverse to the Porto Rican bill, General Harrison said: "Yes, I regard the bill as a most serious departure from the right principles."

The Shanghai correspondent of the London Times says: A private telegram from Peking asserts that the Empress Dowager has issued secret orders to Viceroy and Governors to seek out and arrest all Chinese prominently connected with the reform movement.

The bodies of ninety-six soldiers who died in Cuba since the end of the Spanish war were buried with military honors at Arlington Cemetery the other day. A detachment of soldiers from Fort Meyer acted as an escort of honor and fired the last salute over the graves.

The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service has been informed that the bubonic plague has appeared on the island of Osumet, off the coast of Yucatan. It was brought from Brazil. Quarantine officers in Mexico, in the Gulf States and in Cuba and Porto Rico have been directed to observe strict quarantine.

The authorities of Edinburgh University have decided to confer the degree of doctor of laws upon Joseph H. Choate, the American Ambassador, Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, and Eleazar Ormerod, the celebrated entomologist. Miss Ormerod is the first lady to receive a degree from this university.

The House Committee on Public Lands has acted adversely on the proposition to establish a buffalo preserve of eleven townships in New Mexico and stock it with a herd of 100 of these animals to be given by C. J. Jones of Kansas. A sub-committee was appointed to prepare a bill granting a smaller tract for a buffalo range as a private enterprise and at a rental.

The commerce of Hawaii has grown so rapidly since annexation to the United States that, according to reports secured at the Navy Department from Captain Merry, commandant of the naval station at Honolulu, the commercial wharves are so crowded that more goods cannot be landed conveniently. At the request of importers and others Captain Merry urged the department to grant permission for the use of the navy yard wharf for shipping and forwarding private goods.

Representative Sherman of New York, from the House Committee on Commerce, has presented a favorable report on Representative Lacey's bill to prohibit the interstate transportation of game killed in violation of local laws. The bill is designed to aid in the restoration of game and song birds to various parts of the country. The report points out that the prairie chickens have almost disappeared and that they would doubtless become abundant if introduced in the South.

The Secretary of the Treasury has designated Skagway as a port from which merchandise destined for places in the British possessions of North America may be entered for transportation through the territory of the United States without payment of duties. An order to this effect, signed by Acting Secretary Spaulding, has already been forwarded to the Collector of Customs at Sitka. It states that the designation is made in order to facilitate entry and transportation of merchandise destined for the Northwest Territory, and is done under authority given to the Secretary.

Arrangements have been made for the transfer of the auxiliary cruisers Badger and Resolute from the Navy to the War Department. These vessels were pur-

chased during the Spanish war, and are no longer needed by the Navy. The Badger is now at San Francisco, and will be fitted out by the Quartermaster's Department for a cruise to Alaska, after which she will be sent to the Philippines for the interisland transport service. The Resolute is undergoing repairs at Philadelphia. She will be placed temporarily on the service between New York and the West Indies. When she can be spared it is intended to send her also to the Philippines.

### GRATUITIES FOR SOLDIERS.

#### Measures Introduced in Congress for Their Benefit.

Washington.—The soldiers who served in the recent war with Spain and in the Philippines will fare well if only a small part of the bills in their interest now pending in Congress are passed. Representative Gaines of Tennessee introduced a bill extending the homestead laws so as to include the soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war and those who served in the Philippines on the same terms as those who served in the Civil War. Senator Turner's bill, which was previously adversely reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and postponed indefinitely, has been temporarily rescued and the vote postponing it reconsidered. The bill has been placed on the Senate calendar.

This bill provides for the relief of officers and soldiers who served in the Philippines beyond the period of their enlistment by payment to all of them who were returned to the United States for muster out of travel pay and commutation of subsistence at the usual Army rates. Adjutant-General Corbin opposes the bill in a communication, saying that it would involve the payment of \$7,000,000 in the form of gratuities. He says, in effect, that it would authorize the payment to all the men traveling singly or by regiments of one day's pay and travel subsistence for every twenty miles from Manila to San Francisco, less what it would cost the United States to transport and feed them during the time consumed in the voyage. The distance by the shortest route, via Nagasaki, is 7298 miles, which is equivalent to 365 days, while the actual time consumed in the voyage is from twenty-eight to forty days. At this rate travel pay would be as follows: For private, \$299.30; for corporal, \$328.50; for sergeant, \$372.30; Second Lieutenant, infantry, \$1419.44; First Lieutenant, infantry, \$1520.83; for Captain, \$1825.

### STILL CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

#### Free State Forces Scattered, but the Burghers Hope to Reorganize.

New York.—A Sun's cable from Cape Town says: The Bloemfontein Daily Express, in its issue of February 22d, printed an article on the relief of Kimberley, in which it admits that the Boers were completely outmaneuvered by Roberts. It says that the Federal forces always expected another attack on their position at Magersfontein. The mobility of the British astonished the Boers, particularly the work of the lancers, who raced through every opposition in their daring advance. It is believed that traitors guided the British to Jacobsdal. When Cronje broke his laager at Magersfontein many women and children had to walk, owing to scarcity of wagons. The paper describes the bombardment of Koe-doersand as awful, and the burghers' sufferings as terrible. It adds that the death of Commandant Ferrier of the Free State army in Natal on February 18th depressed his men. He was killed by the accidental bursting of his own rifle. He was very popular and is much lamented in the Free State.

The article concludes: "It is unfortunately true that the Free State army is now scattered, but every burgher is confident that when the commandos are reorganized they will be able to hold their own until victory crowns their arms, as it will surely do."

### Canadian Vessels Barred.

#### Washington.—The attention of the Treasury Department has been called to the advertisements of Canadian steamship lines soliciting freight to be shipped during the coming season from Seattle to Cape Nome, Alaska.

This was done upon the erroneous assumption that Cape Nome would be made a sub-port of entry of the United States. The route of these shipments it was intended should be from Seattle to Vancouver by rail, a distance of fifty or sixty miles, thence to Cape Nome by steamer, thus evading our laws, which prohibit foreign vessels from carrying goods from one port of the United States to another.

The Department, in view of this fact, has decided, for the present at least, not to make Cape Nome a sub-port of entry, leaving St. Michael the nearest port to the new gold fields. The effect of this action will be to preserve the trade with Cape Nome for American vessels.

### Free Trade for Porto Rico.

Berlin.—Herr Carl Keller, editor of the Tageblatt, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for exaggerated statements regarding the alleged vandalism of the Leiger expedition to Bear Island.

### Four Months for Exaggeration.

Washington.—At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a resolution was unanimously adopted recording the Chamber of Commerce's emphatic opinion that every consideration of honor, justice and humanity demanded that trade between the United States and the island of Porto Rico should be unrestricted by any customs duties whatever, and that early and prompt action should be taken by Congress to redeem the good faith and the implied pledges of this Nation as sponsor for the future welfare of Porto Rico.

### Regulates Beach Mining.

Washington.—The sub-committee of the House Public Lands Committee, to which was referred Representative Lacey's bill to regulate beach mining in Alaska, have agreed to report the bill with some important amendments. It is proposed to permit individual miners to locate claims above the high tide line, 100 by 50 feet, the longest line being away from the water line. Each individual will be permitted to locate five claims, but no two claims shall be closer together than three miles. Location by power of attorney is forbidden. No title to land is given to the locator of a claim, but only the privilege of mining thereon.

## NO RELAXATION.

### Over Fifty Thousand More Troops Going to the Front.

### TO SAIL WITHIN NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

Estimates of Over Three Hundred Millions for War and Defense—How It Is to Be Expended.

London.—In the House of Lords Secretary of State for War the Marquis of Landsdowne, replying to congratulations and a question, prefaced his announcement of the relief of Ladysmith by saying the news had at last removed the fear of an impending calamity. He added that he did not know whether most admiration should be given to General White and the gallant defenders of Ladysmith, or to the brave men under General Buller, or to Lord Roberts, to whose vigorous and successful offensive movement was due the pressure by which Natal was relieved.

Continuing, Lord Landsdowne said: "Two recent successes will not be made the pretext for a relaxation of our efforts. In the week ending March 3d eight ships will leave England, carrying 4700 men; during the week ending March 10th, fifteen ships, carrying 11,800 men, will leave for South Africa. During the week ending March 24th, nine ships with 8900 men are to sail. Finally, during the week ending March 31st, six ships carrying 3200 men sail, totaling about 38,800, and during the following month 17,800 men will be ready, for whom ships have not yet been allotted.

"The stream of re-enforcements will not run dry."

The Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, paid a special tribute to the Canadians. The army estimates, just issued, show a total expenditure of £61,499,400, an increase over last year of £40,862,200. The total number of officers and men is placed at 430,000, an increase over last year of 245,147.

The new estimates include £10,000,000 and £12,000,000 already voted for the war.

The Marquis of Landsdowne has issued the following explanatory memorandum:

"The estimates have been framed under the following adverse conditions:

"A—Provision has to be made for carrying on the war in South Africa.

"B—It has been decided to make an addition at once to the permanent strength of the army.

"C—Temporary measures will have to be authorized for increasing the defense of the United Kingdom.

"As regards the vote for men (212,449), they may be regarded as a permanent balance due to the war and to the special measures for home defense.

"It is estimated that the expenditures of £61,414,300 is accounted for as follows: Normal estimate, £21,777,700; permanent addition to the army, £1,925,000; temporary home defense, £6,228,000, and war charges, £31,568,700."

### KIND TREATMENT OF BOERS.

#### Lord Roberts Pleased to See His Men Share Their Nations.

London.—Lord Roberts wires to the War Office from Osonfontein, as follows: "I have just returned from paying Kimberley a hurried visit. I was much gratified at finding the enthusiasm among the Kimberley people regarding the care of the sick and wounded. All the houses had been converted into hospitals and the men had been made most comfortable.

"I was struck with the friendly manner in which the wounded Boers and our men chatted together upon the experiences of the campaign. It delighted me to see our soldiers sharing their rations and biscuits with the Boer prisoners before they commenced their march for Modder river. Some of the poor fellows were very hungry after having been half starved in the laager."

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## TREATY STILL HANGS FIRE.

### Reasons Assigned for Delay of Berlin Government in Arranging Terms.

Washington.—While, technically speaking, negotiations looking to the making of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Germany are still in progress, practically nothing has been accomplished in that direction since the departure of the German Ambassador, Herr von Holleben, for Germany early last summer. There is no disposition whatever on the part of the officials of the State Department to embarrass the German Government by any insistence upon an active prosecution of the negotiations. While far from satisfactory, the existing conditions of the American pork trade with Germany can, it is believed, be tolerated for a short time. The officials are hopeful that the time will be short, resting their belief, not upon any direct assurance from German authorities, but rather upon reports of the political situation in Germany.

It is understood that when the German Government has secured what is regarded as certain essentials of legislation from the German Reichstag it will be in better condition than it is at present to meet the expectations of the United States. At any rate, it is a conviction of this kind that has inspired the United States Government to avoid any urgent representations connected with the reciprocity negotiations at this stage.

Perhaps another reason for the negative course taken by our Government is a desire to learn just what effect the ratification by the United States Senate of the pending French reciprocity treaty would have upon the German Government. It is said by the officials here that as the French treaty gives preferential rates to many articles which figure largely in the list of German exports to the United States, the effect of the practical application of the French treaty would be to confer upon France all that share of the American market now occupied by Germany.

To save this important trade to her manufacturers Germany must, it is argued, secure a similar reciprocity treaty, and this can only be secured by an abatement of the restrictions upon the importations of American meats and other products. Thus, by a natural working of the laws of trade and commerce, it is conceived by the officials that our Government may be able to entirely avoid a recourse to the tremendous powers lodged in the President of prohibition of trade with a nation that discriminates against the United States.

### SENSATIONAL CHARGES.

#### Statement That Charleston's Officers Were Under Influence of Liquor.

Washington.—Sensational charges are contained in an anonymous letter which has been received at the Navy Department from Manila. The communication relates to the wrecking of the Charleston, and makes the serious statement that a number of officers of the vessel at the time of the disaster were under the influence of liquor.

The correspondent, who furnishes the information, claims to have verified the allegations by diligent inquiry among the officers of the Charleston. The letter was not placed on the official files on account of the peculiar nature of the charges, but it has been referred to the Judge Advocate-General of the Navy, with instructions from Secretary Long that the matter be investigated at once. This inquiry will probably not take a more formidable aspect than of a note of inquiry addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station.

Naval officers here who have seen the letter say there was nothing to justify the charges, and they believe the department's inquiry will relieve the accused officers from the unwarranted allegations. Captain Pigman, who commanded the Charleston at the time of the wreck, is not involved in any of the charges.

### Unique Objects From Ancient Mounds.

City of Mexico.—Professor Marshall Saville, representing the American Museum of Natural History of New York, has left for home, taking many unique objects discovered by him at the ruins near the prehistoric city of Mitla, in the State of Oaxaca. The principal work of the professor was the uncovering of many ancient mounds overgrown by forests, to which a road had to be constructed.

Duke de Loubat, himself interested in archaeological research, describes the work of Professor Saville as most important. Half of the objects discovered go to Mexican Government under the agreement made previously.

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### England Short of Coal.

New York.—According to the Mail and Express, there is a report in commercial circles that the British Government, through an outside party, was making inquiries as to whether it could buy 10,000,000 tons of bituminous coal here. There appears to be some trouble in Great Britain, Austria and Russia as to getting the coal needed for manufacturing and naval uses. A letter from a Liverpool manufacturing concern to one of its New York customers, stating that no more orders should be solicited, as the firm found difficulty in getting sufficient coal to run its factories, was shown to a reporter the other day.

### Changes in the Postoffice.

Washington.—Representative Kahn called the other day at the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury in reference to the new Postoffice building at San Francisco. He was assured that if the contractors would furnish granite for the roof at the same figure they are now furnishing it for the superstructure the plans would be built of granite instead of glazed brick as at present contemplated. Kahn will communicate with the contractors at once.

### Successful Treatment for Potato Scab.

In experiments at the Kentucky experiment station, corrosive sublimate treatment for potato scab was the most effective tried. Four to 4½ ounces of the sublimate was dissolved in 30 gallons water. The seed tubers were allowed to remain in the solution 1½ hours. Seed so treated produced potatoes almost free from scab. If they were affected in the least the scabby potatoes were very few and the scabs quite superficial. Untreated plants, while they produced almost as heavy a yield of potatoes, contained a great many scabby ones which had to be thrown out entirely, while the remainder of the rows were inferior in quality. Remember that care must be used in handling corrosive sublimate, which is a poison.

the whole  
story of  
Cyrus  
Noble  
whiskey.

age-  
purity

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,

South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store  
in San Mateo County that

SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;  
Boots and Shoes;  
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;  
Crockery and Agate Ware;  
Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call  
and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed. \*\* \*\*  
Wood and Coal. \*\* \*\*

Cumber Yard

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves.,  
South San Francisco, Cal.



# THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM  
Editor and Proprietor.

An Ohio farmer is credited with robbing a bunko man. What did he get?

Apparently one good form of life insurance in this country is not to live in Kentucky.

Rather a pleasant fall leading to a hard winter than an icy winter leading to a hard fall.

Carnegie says poverty is a young man's best capital. At first sight it certainly looks like poor reasoning.

An Illinois veteran had a bullet in his brain twelve years. He was never spoken of as an empty-headed man.

"Those who expect to succeed in war," says London Truth, "must pay the butcher's bill." What a ghastly truth.

New-Yorkers eat about three tons of chocolate a week from the slot machine alone. That's better than chewing gum.

A local serenader was struck by the fair one's wash-bowls and later arrested. Courtship is not the unalloyed delight it used to be.

Even if trust promoters were ostracized it would do no good. They'd get together. They always get together what they can't get alone.

"Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot," says the Bible, and in the case of a man who cruelly whips a crippled boy it would not be too much to add "Lash for lash."

They arrested a man in New York the other day for tickling his wife until she had hysterics. After this what excuse will any New York man have for trying to be pleasant around the house?

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says she believes a woman will be elected President of the United States before the end of the twentieth century. Now is the time for our girls to get on the right side by being born in log houses.

A Brisbane, Australia, paper of recent date contains the following advertisement: "Wanted—A man to look after one horse and a few cows and pigs. One who can impart the rudiments of French, singing, and the piano to children preferred." It is strange that there should be a place in the civilized world where people must go to the trouble of advertising for such a man as that family wants.

The papers in the East are laughing at some eccentric genius who is concentrating his energies on an effort to write a novel without "a woman in it." The difficulty to be surmounted looks to be considerable, for it is hard to conceive of any part of the game of life with which women are not more or less intimately connected at this present period of progress. When the story is written the chances are long that it will not be worth reading.

The cheerful, even facetious, citizens of Cleveland who have formed an appendicitis club are strictly up to date. We presume it is the intention of the club members to wear conspicuously a surgeon's certificate that they have already undergone an operation for the fashionable disease in order to prevent mistakes in future emergencies. But the precedent thus established may prove to be embarrassing to the noble army of Esculapians who are always ready to relieve our miseries for a sordid equivalent. If it becomes the fad for afflicted ones to thus make common cause we may soon have a startling succession of grip clubs and even toothache clubs, not to mention the Patriotic Order of Rheumatics.

An Eastern journal, devoted to hygiene and physical culture, highly recommends peanuts as a school luncheon for boys and girls. It sets forth their great value as food, being both wholesome and nutritious, and also good for the blood, when properly masticated. In addition to these properties, unlike other nuts, they may be eaten at the end of a hearty meal without overtaxing digestion. The attachment between the child and the plebeian peanut has long been notorious, and now that a health journal has recommended it for the school lunch there will undoubtedly be a speedy clamor in every household for its liberal provision, and the school-houses of the land will be pervaded with its decided odor. Just at this time, however, comes the depressing news that the peanut crop is short, and prices are rapidly advancing. It is not unlikely when the news of its healthfulness gets abroad that a peanut trust will be formed and the unassuming ground nut will soon be such an object of luxury that its use may be confined to the attendants of the fashionable and wealthy private schools.

The cynical non-church attendant finds in the new and approved method of taking stock of souls a kind of invoicing of celestial goods, and believes that, just as a recently published religious appeal took the novel form of an insurance policy, with a promise of "low rates" and "heavenly premiums," so all churches have come to adopt the ways of the mercantile world. These scoffers declare that salvation must be bought by the pound, and that you cannot get first-class godliness without paying first-class prices. But to count the members of one's flock, to desire to

know the actual elements of a constituency, is certainly natural and desirable, and no one will be disposed to question the fact that a church with expenses and a salaried minister must be conducted on business principles. It is perhaps the floating congregation, the religious tramps, that give the commercial air to a church. For these so often assume the attitude of the shopper, of one who is "sampling" or "just looking," and who, though pleased and inspired, never chooses to become a constant patron. These no doubt gain much, and churches as a rule are generous and charitable to such nomads. To actually sift these from the permanent elements would be a step towards the comprehension of the true attitude of society towards the church, and might lead to a better understanding on both sides.

In an address before the Irish Literary Society on "John Philip Curran," Lord Russell of Killowen, the Chief Justice, declared the value of oratory to a lawyer is overrated. He asserted that it is an important vehicle for argument and for the enunciation and enforcement of great principles. "But," he said, "there is a tendency to run to seed in this regard, and to look upon fluency of speech as if it were oratory." Gifts of speech could never attain to their real momentum and power until founded upon a substratum of carefully acquired knowledge and upon solid argument. The opinion of the Lord Chief Justice is that of most men who have considered the subject. The art of oratorical flights is, in the opinion of the Chicago Tribune, less practiced, not so much because men are less able to make such speeches, but because they have lost their value. They are of slight use before juries and of no use with judges. There is a popular disposition to distrust the man who makes too great a display of his gifts of speech when he makes an address. The public, being more enlightened, has come to weigh arguments more carefully. When the orator is able to appeal to the passion of the moment he is sometimes influential, but there his power ends. This is why the leaders of the bar to-day are not great orators, but rather men with the carefully acquired knowledge which they are able to present logically to the judge or jury they would convince.

The American author can no longer complain of neglect, according to the statistics furnished by the Bookman, which publishes a monthly list of the books most generally in demand as shown by the reports of news dealers. These reports prove that in November, 1895, the five most popular books were all by foreign authors. A year later two Americans had found their way into the list. The same condition prevailed in 1897, showing that the American authors were able to hold their own. In 1898 the leading sales embraced three works by American authors, Kipling's "Day's Work" and Weyman's "Castle Inn" alone representing the English authors. The final triumph came in 1899, when the five books with the greatest sale were all of American authorship. These are "Richard Carvel," "Janice Meredith," "David Harum," "When Knighthood Was in Flower" and "Via Crucis." It is especially noteworthy that of these five books three are on American subjects, in which the keenest interest is now being taken. One of the healthiest signs of the times is that each book which is included in the list is wholesome, clean and untainted with that French realism which was so much in demand a few years ago. Books of that character no longer find an enormous sale in the United States. The public sentiment demands something of a different character. Whether the time has come for a distinctive American literature is problematical, but no one can deny that with the close of the century we are laying a substantial foundation for it.

Under the advice of the best and most courageous of the friends of the Indian, an act for the allotment of their tribal lands in severalty to the Indians, under certain conditions, was passed by Congress in 1884. Since that time many of the tribes have apportioned their lands to their individual members, and have given up the tribal life. As the Indians to whom lands were so allotted were forbidden to sell or otherwise alienate their land under twenty years, and as steps were taken to start them as farmers, it was supposed that the measure would do more to civilize and make them self-supporting, under existing conditions, than anything else has done. Fifteen years have gone by since the first allotment of lands, and the public men who were the authors and most earnest advocates of the severalty law have lately expressed deep discouragement with the result. Although the Indians cannot yet sell, they can and do lease their allotted lands to white men. There are reservations in the West where practically all the farms are rented to white men, while their owners and their families retire to unassigned parts of the reservation and live in the old wild way. Meantime the vices of the white men are communicated to them more readily than ever before, and they are without the tribal government and the restraint of strong men of their own race which often went with it. As a whole, the condition of the Indians is undoubtedly improving, but there are some cases in which, under the allotment system, they have actually retrograded. The fact is now apparent that it is difficult to make a self-supporting farmer of the Indian in one generation. The Indian needs safeguards against corruption, and above all he needs practical and simple instruction, at his home, in the few industrial occupations which he may be able to follow.

## RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

It is a favorite theme with a very large class of people—the terrible troubles with which this life is beset. When the village patriarchs visit the school they feel it their duty to impress the pupils with the seriousness of life, and they picture the struggle as something fitted to make the strongest man despair. I remember one school principal whose choice lament was: "The battle of life is always fought up hill," and this he would roar out in a melancholy, tragic way that made every young heart quake. I got the idea that making a living must be a herculean labor, and "Starting in life" came to be a bugbear which I hated to think of.

Many people are only happy when miserable; this is an old truth. They believe in a sort of balance between happiness and misery, and think that for every hour of enjoyment they must make retribution by an hour of ultimate suffering. They live under an incubus of perverted Puritanism. It is the penance idea turned wrongside out. Pain appears to them a virtue and joy a sin. This is an extreme statement of the case, and yet you will acknowledge that we are all tinctured with this fallacy more or less, and we cannot get away from it without persistent effort. Yet why can we not be content to show a little faith—not in words but in works? Why not live in the assurance that the same fostering power that brought us into this world will see us safely into the next? Why not accept with abiding faith the beautiful teachings of Christ's "sermon on the mount"? "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on." "Behold the fowls of the air; for they sow not." "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin." "Take therefore no thought for the morrow," etc.

There are troubles for all of us. Every being born must die, but if we really believe what we pretend to, he dies to pass on to a better state of existence. "Let the dead bury their dead," and let us regard death not as a calamity but simply as a natural process, neither to be courted nor avoided. When you can look into the Promised Land from this high viewpoint you need no longer harass your poor brain about mere eating and wearing. Start in the right direction then by being cheerful instead of sullen. Many blunt minds confuse earnestness with lugubriousness, and they affect greatness by going up and down in the world with long, sour faces and never a word of cheer for any one. Veritable Gabriel Grubs are they. It is a mistaken philosophy. Life is not so serious as it is painted, unless you choose to make it so. The joy outweighs the sorrow thousands of times, and very little harm can come to one who does not pick quarrels with his destiny. "Look up, and not down. Lend a hand."

For Bible Readers.

The Bible Reader gives the following information for the benefit of those who study the Bible:

A day's journey was about twenty-three and one-fifth miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

Ezekiel's reed was nearly 11 feet.

A cubit was nearly 22 inches.

A hand's breadth is equal to 3 1/2 inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to about 1 inch.

A shekel of silver was about 50c.

A shekel of gold was \$8.

A talent of silver was \$338.30.

A talent of gold was \$13,800.

A piece of silver, or a penny, was 13c.

A farthing was 3c.

A mite was less than a quarter of a cent.

A gerah was 1c.

An ephah, or bath, contained 7 gallons and 5 pints.

A hin was 1 gallon and 2 pints.

A firkin was 8 1/2 gallons.

An omer was 6 pints.

A cab was 3 pints.

A Home in Heaven.

Many persons have no home on earth. They are wanderers to and fro among men. Many homes are exceedingly inferior, inadequate and uncomfortable. We have seen five persons trying to live in one dingy, dark, dismal room, with a few pieces of broken furniture, none of the luxuries, and scarcely any of the necessities of life. It is hard to think that life is worth living in such a home. But there is one thing to comfort those who have been doomed to such earthly misfortune—each one of these may have as good a home in heaven as the richest man on earth.

Some have splendid homes here. We have seen ample grounds, beautiful lawns, stately trees, fragrant flowers, walls decorated with costly tapestry and magnificent pictures, tables loaded with every luxury, libraries filled with the choicest books, while charming music cheered the hearts of the inhabitants. It requires no little grace to keep some men from feeling the slightest emotions of covetousness when they look on such a home. But there is something better still. Jesus says: "In my father's house are many mansions. I go to prepare a place for you."

The Foot-Path to Peace.

To be glad of life, because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but

not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can, with body and with spirit, in God's out-of-doors—these are little guideposts on the footpath to peace.—Henry Van Dyke.

Getting Ahead of Whom?

Our business in life is not to get ahead of other people, but to get ahead of ourselves. To break our own record, to outstrip our yesterdays by to-days, to bear our trials more beautifully than we ever dreamed we could, to whip the tempter inside and out as we never have given, to do our work with more force and a finer finish than ever—this is the true idea—to get ahead of ourselves. To beat some one else in a game, or to be beaten, may mean much or little. To beat our own game means a great deal. Whether we win or not, we are playing better than we ever did before, and that's the point, after all—to play a better game of life.—S. S. Times.

Scaled Orders.

We bear scaled orders o'er life's weltered sea.

Our haven dim and far;

We can but man the helm right cheerily,

Steer by the brightest star,

And hope that when at last the Great Command

Is read, we then may hear

Our anchor song, and see the longed-for land

Lie known and very near.

—Richard Burton.

Trust Him.

As one who hears the trains at night

Go thundering outward through the air,

Yet, undisturbed, dreams on, because

Driver and pointsman know the laws

And, dark or light, will do the right,

Not his, but theirs, the care—

So do thou take thy rest and sleep;

The world's great load is not for thee,

Not thine to start the trains of life,

Or choose for men, or quell their strife;

The Father will his children keep.

—Trust Him, and happy be.

—Christian World.

TRICK BEAT THE CONDUCTOR.

Ingenuity of a Traveling Salesman Out of Funds.

"Tickets!"

The conductor on one of the most prominent lines between the East and West started through the coach taking the tickets on the right and left as fast as he could scrutinize them until he reached a man, who, to judge by the valises he carried, was a traveling salesman.

"All right, conductor, as soon as I can find it. I had it when you entered the car, but I'll be hanged if I can find it now," said the traveling man, who began to run out the contents of the dozen or more pockets in his clothes.

He pulled off his hat, looked through that; looked on the floor, under his seat; picked up his valises to see if it was under them, and finally began to look through his pockets again. Quite a crowd of the other passengers who noticed this little by-play began to gather around him and offered him advice about the places that he had failed to search for the missing ticket. With each suggestion that was made to him the traveling man seemed to get more and more nervous, with the conductor and the other passengers standing by and laughing to their hearts' content.

"All right, here it is," said the conductor, as he reached over and took it from the teeth of the nervous man. "I just wanted to see if you could find it."

The conductor passed on through the car, while those who had been enjoying the nervousness of the traveling man continued to gape at him about the matter. He kept up the nervous manner until the conductor had left the coach, when he blurted out:

"Aw, come off! I knew where the ticket was all the time, but I was taking off the stamp date on the back. The ticket is a limited one and expired seven months ago. I have run short of money and expect to find my remittance from the house at the next stopping place, so I adopted the plan I did to keep the conductor from looking at the date on the back of it. He was so intent upon laughing at me that he forgot to look at the back of the ticket, but even if he had looked at it I am sure that the date is entirely removed."

—Chicago Tribune.

Candy as a Soldier's Ration.

An idea of the importance of candy as an army ration may be had from the fact that already since the Spanish-American war one New York manufacturing house has shipped no less than sixty tons of sweets to the soldiers in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The candy is of a quality that would retail from 30 to 40 cents a pound. It consists of mixed chocolate creams, lemon drops, coconut macaroons and acidulated fruit drops. These are put up in one-pound cans, of a special oval shape, designed to fit the pocket of a uniform coat.

The use of candy as an army ration originated in some experiments on the diet of troops conducted by the German government about ten years ago.

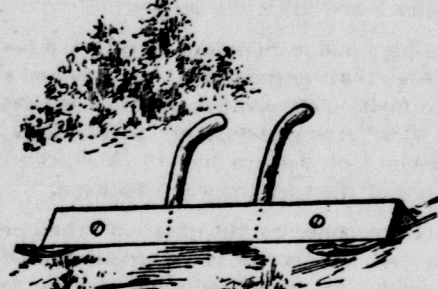
A regiment was divided into squads and each squad was fed differently. The effects of exclusively meat, vegetable or cereal diets or any combinations of these could thus be studied.

These experiments showed that the addition of candy and chocolate to the regular ration greatly improved the health and endurance of troops using it. Since that time the German government has issued cans of chocolate and a limited amount of other confectionery to its soldiers.



A Land Leveler.

The cut shows a handy, homemade contrivance for grading about one's premises, or for leveling rough fields, that are to be laid down to grass. It is very important that grass fields be as smooth as possible, to make machine work in haying as easy as possible. This leveler is a plank twelve feet long, mounted on two shoes six inches wide, to keep the plank from cutting down into the soil with its thin edge. A single horse should pull this leveler without difficulty, but, of course, one longer and heavier could be constructed which would require a



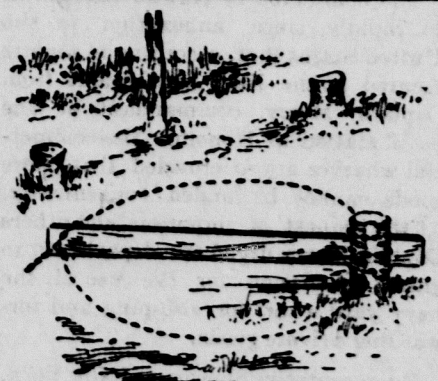
two-horse team, doing faster and heavier work. Two old plough or cultivator handles can be utilized for this leveler, while the shoes can be made from two planks from a worn-out drag or stone-boat. A triangular piece of plank nailed into the angle between the plank leveler and the shoe at either end keeps all the parts united and in their proper place. The "dead furrows," that leave a field so unsightly and inconvenient to mow, can be leveled out by letting one end run ahead of the other, using a long chain in one ring.—New York Tribune.

### Steeping Oats for Horses.

The nutritive power of oats, Herr Kalf, a German agriculturist says, may be considerably augmented by steeping the grain in water before giving it to horses. This is his plan: He has three troughs, each of which holds as much oats as will be required for one day's feeding. The first day the first trough is filled with oats and water at a temperature of 8 degrees C. poured over it, and the whole mass is well stirred. The water is left in the trough about six hours, after which it is strained off through a hole in the bottom of the trough. The next day the operation is repeated in the second trough, and again on the following day the third trough. The oats thus steeped in hot water get up fermentation, and at the expiration of forty-eight hours are ready to be given to the horses, and will then, according to Herr Kalf, produce the maximum nutritive effect.

### Removing Small Stumps.

Attach a stout piece of timber to the stump by a chain and twist it around in a circle until the chain is taut. Then hitch a pair of horses or a yoke of oxen to the outer end of the timber and twist the stump out of the ground. It will be necessary to stand by with an ax and chop off the roots as they appear when the earth is disturbed in the twisting process. Enormous power can thus be applied to stumps, and



for this reason the chains and timber must be stout.

### Pruning in Winter.

Some successful fruit growers hold that fruit trees should not be pruned in winter, while others pay little attention to the season and "prune when the knife is sharp." About one point, however, there can be no doubt, and this is that it is not advisable to prune when the wood is frozen. Other conditions being equal, winter pruning is practiced by many for the reason that more time and care can be given to the work in winter than is practicable in the hurry of the spring work. Grapes can be pruned any time during winter. If the wood is wanted for propagation, it should be cut just before the severe frosts arrive.

### The Value of Rotted Manure.

While during the winter is one of the best times to haul out and apply manure in the garden, care always should be taken to have it thoroughly rotted and fined before applying.

There are three reasons for this—one is that if the manure is well rotted it will be free from weed seeds that will germinate. If it is thoroughly fined it can be readily and thoroughly incorporated with the soil; and, being rotted, it will be in a more available condition for the use of the growing plants.

with the additional advantage that it will not interfere with the thorough preparation of the soil before planting or in the cultivation of the growing plants afterward.

There is no danger of making the garden too rich, hence manure can be applied liberally.—Farmers' Voice.

The Age of a Horse.

To tell the age of a horse, inspect the lower jaw, of course; The six front teeth the tale will tell And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold Before the colt is two years old, Before eight weeks two more will come, Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear From the middle two in just one year, In two years form the second pair; In three the "corners" cut are bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop, At three the second pair can't stop; When four years old the third pair goes, At five a full new set he shows.

The deep black spot will pass from view, At six from the middle two; The second pair at seven years; At eight the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw At nine the black spots will withdraw; The second pair at ten are white; Eleven finds the "corners" light.

As time goes on the horsemen know The oval teeth three sided grow; They longer get, project before, Till twenty, when we know no more.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

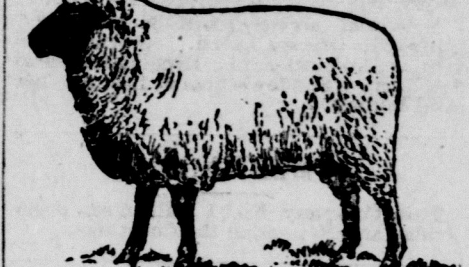
### Protect the Birds.

It is much easier to destroy birds than insects, but as the number of birds is reduced the insects multiply. The wren is a very useful bird and may be induced to remain near dwelling houses if boxes are provided for them, but as they are unable to contend against English sparrows the entrances to the wren boxes should not be over an inch in diameter, as the wren is very small, and can protect itself by going where the sparrow cannot follow. Every encouragement should be given birds by feeding them and providing suitable places for their protection and accommodation.

### Baling Clover Hay.

It is claimed that clover hay may be baled in the field, but the experiments made are not sufficient to show the benefits derived compared with storing clover in the mow. The clover is cut in the morning, after it is free from dew or rain, and when well wilted the hay tedder is used, so as to give it every chance to cure. In the afternoon the hay is baled and hauled to the barn. If this method is practiced care must be exercised in having the hay properly cured and in just the proper condition for baling, as baled clover is more liable to heat than timothy or other kinds.

### English Cross-Bred Lamb.



Winner of a number of first and champion prizes.

### Loss of Grain.

A hole in the granary, through which the grain would be lost, would not be allowed to exist very long after its discovery. A hole in the stable, through which the cold air enters and chills the animals, causes a loss of grain just as surely as the hole in the granary, as more food will be required to assist the animals in maintaining warmth. It is the things that are unobserved which sometimes cause loss. When the flow of milk is reduced, or the animals do not make gain proportionately to the food allowed, there is always a cause, and it should be sought.

### Feeding Pigs.

Fattening the pigs demands care as well as corn. To derive the most in the shortest period of time the pig should be comfortable and contented. Food may be given three times a day, and, in addition to corn, a mess of bran and milk or cut clover hay, scalded and sprinkled with bran, may be allowed. If a variety of food is the rule the pig will make greater gain, because its wants will be satisfied. If the pen is kept clean and dry there will be a gain in weight, as dampness causes cold, and more warmth from the food will then be required.

### Marketing Apples.

If the warm weather has injured the apples it will be of advantage to overhaul them. Examine each apple and reject all that are not perfectly sound. If it can be done conveniently, wrap the apples in tissue paper, singly, and place them on shelves. If the apples are for market they should not be disturbed unless necessary, when they may be assorted, the imperfect ones rejected and the sound ones repacked in the barrels. They should then be sent to market as soon as the weather permits. It is a waste of labor to send apples to market that are in the least degree injured.

### News and Notes.

Dry atmosphere is necessary for the successful wintering of bees in cellars.

A German authority is said to have predicted that German sugar will be driven out of this country within three years.

Cherry culture does not seem to thrive in Rhode Island, owing largely, no doubt, to the moist climate, which renders damage from fungous disease, particularly fruit rot, frequent and severe.



## A LITTLE FARTHER ON.

Just a little farther on—just a little farther on—  
Oh, the happy days that lure us, when  
these days of stress are gone!  
Days of restfulness and pleasure, days of  
garnered joy and treasure,  
All the harvest-homes of dreamland—just  
a little farther on.

What a hope to keep them smiling, faces  
wistful, faces wan!  
What a spur to faint endeavor, till the  
crushing task is done!  
Ah, 'twould be a sorry showing life would  
make for God's bestowing  
If the good time did not beckon—just a  
little farther on.

Just a little farther on, just a little farther  
on,  
In the joy we've almost tasted, is the  
crown we've almost won.  
Ply the task a little stronger, stay the  
arm a little longer;  
We shall grasp the shining guerdon—just  
a little farther on.

Ah, the fleeting Farther On! ah, the  
cheating Farther On!  
Fairy lantern in the twilight, when the  
summer day is done.  
Though we never overtake it, we can  
never quite forsake it;  
While it glimmers it beguiles us—just a  
little farther on.

But there is a Farther On, aye, there is a  
Farther On  
In the uttermost sweet country, where no  
mortal foot has gone.  
By-and-by, beyond all seeming, we shall  
come to life's redeeming,  
Come to all that faith has promised—just  
a little farther on.  
—Orange Judd Farmer.

## THE LAKE RACE.

RANDOLPH was paddling with  
strong, even strokes through the  
placid waters of the little harbor.  
The wooded hills rose round him on  
three sides, while out before him lay  
the open lake. There were no sounds  
but the dip of his paddle and the mel-  
ancholy cry of a distant loon, until  
suddenly came the slip and quick rush  
of falling rocks and earth, and at the  
same moment the cry of "Boy, boy,  
help!"

Randolph turned his canoe and pad-  
dled rapidly toward the shore whence  
these sounds had come, and there he  
found a laughing girl, already shaking  
herself free from the dirt and debris  
that had accompanied her fall.

"No, I'm not hurt," she said, merrily.  
"But when I called I was sure I  
was going to be! I was enviously  
watching you paddle, from the Indian's



PASSING THE BUOY.

Head up there, and suppose the recent  
rains have undermined the old fellow's  
constitution so that my weight proved  
too much for him. His nose and I  
tumbled off together. I don't see how  
I'm ever to get back to the road from  
here—it's just straight up!"

"If you are staying over Woodhaven  
way, I can paddle you around; it's just  
the other side of this long point."

"Oh, how lovely—for I've never been  
in a canoe—and haven't had a chance  
till now! Yes, we're at the Woodha-  
ven Inn. I've learned to swim this sum-  
mer, and I have a rowboat, but there  
isn't a canoe anywhere around the  
lake that I can get—and I did want one  
dreadfully!"

"Then perhaps you'd like to try pad-  
dling now? If you would, I'll go back  
for an extra paddle. I'm one of the  
boys at Professor Williams' camp, just  
over there."

The girl was delighted at his sugges-  
tion, and soon Randolph had returned  
with another paddle, and the two start-  
ed out slowly and at first quite cau-  
tiously. But the girl immediately took  
the motion with the easy grace of one  
used to out-of-door sport, and the boy  
behind her regarded her with the best  
admiration that he would have felt  
for another boy.

"Randolph Murray," read the girl  
from the paddle that she was using.  
"Is that your name? Mine is Teresa  
Whiting, but everybody calls me Ter-  
ry."

"And they call me Rand," said the  
boy. "Say, Terry, if you and I could  
get some good practice together, and  
enter the races week after next, I be-  
lieve we could win the cup! You have  
a fine stroke; you paddle just like a  
boy."

"Oh!" cried Terry. "If papa were here  
he'd let me! And I really think mam-  
ma will not object, for I've never done  
anything in my life I liked half so well  
as this."

And in the sudden exuberance of her  
spirits Terry came near upsetting the  
canoe.

"Say, you mustn't do that!" said  
Rand; and Terry promised to restrain  
all such ebulliences of delight in future.

When Mrs. Whiting saw her daugh-  
ter, who had started out for a "tramp  
over the hills," returning in a canoe  
with a strange boy, she wondered what  
Terry would be doing next. And when  
the strange boy and her own "odd little  
girl," as she called her, came to her  
with their startling request, she  
fairly gasped for breath.

But before she gave an answer either

way Mrs. Whiting asked the boy a  
number of questions, and when she  
had learned that he was the son of an  
old acquaintance and that his mother  
was boarding at a farm house not far  
from Prof. Williams' camp, she was  
very much inclined to give her consent  
at once. However, she told Randolph  
to come around in his canoe the next  
morning, and if she had decided then  
to let Terry enter for the race, he  
would find her ready to practice with  
him.

That afternoon Mrs. Whiting called  
upon and renewed her acquaintance  
with Mrs. Murray, and the ladies paid  
a short visit to the professor's camp.

Needless to say that upon her moth-  
er's return Terry received the desired  
permission, and then "the fun of her  
life" began. Every day Randolph pad-  
dled around from the camp, and they  
practiced together long and faithfully.  
As the day of the contest drew near  
Terry became more and more confi-  
dent, while her mother grew more ner-  
vous.

"Terry, remember that you and Rand  
are going to compete with older boys  
and girls, who have been in these races  
before. And then, too, Rand is going  
to compete in the first race, and that  
will tire him; so you have only a very  
little chance of winning."

"We have every chance of winning,  
mamma! You don't know what we can  
do! Just wait and see."

At last the great day came. The sky  
was cloudless, and the quiet lake, long  
before the appointed hour, began to  
take on a gala-day appearance. Little  
boats arrived from everywhere, bring-  
ing spectators and participants by  
threes and fours. Teams drove in from  
all the country round, and the pretty  
wooded shores were lined with groups  
of pleasure seekers and eager lookers-  
on.

There was some delay before the first  
race was called. Then, "Canoe race,  
single," was announced, and four ca-  
noes went swiftly to the starting place.  
Through a glass Randolph could be  
plainly seen, his canoe being the sec-  
ond from the left.

And now the race began. The four  
dark specks shot forward, growing  
larger and more distinct as they ad-  
vanced.

Rand was a little in the lead, but the  
next canoe gained upon him, and the  
third was but a paddle's length behind.  
One had dropped back so far that it  
had no chance at all.

Rand leads them still. Terry's eager  
eyes are fixed upon him; he has never  
paddled so well as now. But what is  
the matter with the next boy to him?  
He has changed his course; his canoe  
shoots forward obliquely; he is get-  
ting in Rand's way! Their paddles  
dash; the rival canoes dart forward;

the one just behind has gained, and  
Rand, recovering his stroke, come in  
third. With his hand upraised to the  
judges he cries, "A foul!" But his pro-  
test is unheeded, and last year's win-  
ner, through transparent trickery, has  
carried off the prize.

Great was the indignation of Mrs.  
Murray over the manner of her boy's  
defeat; bitter was Mrs. Whiting's self-  
reproach that she had consented to her  
daughter's taking part in these races.

But Terry, with blazing eyes, had  
left her mother's side and gone to  
Rand.

"Unfair, unjust!" she cried out hotly,  
"and the winner and the judges know  
that it is! You ought to have that cup  
—but never mind; we'll win our race;  
we'll show them what we can do; and  
none of them can touch us!"

Rand looked at her, and the color  
slowly came back to his white face.  
Unconsciously he straightened himself  
up and his weariness and discourag-  
ement left him.

"Yes, Terry; we shall win!" he said.

The afternoon wore on. Some of the  
races were very amusing, and the spec-  
tators were still laughing over the tubs,  
which had upset, and the wet boys  
were laughing merrily in towards the  
shore when "mixed double canoe race"  
was called.

Six canoes were soon in line, each  
with its crew of girl and boy. Terry's  
scarlet waist could be seen from the  
very start by all on shore. And now  
Mrs. Murray could hardly control her  
anxiety and nervousness, while Mrs.  
Whiting seemed on the verge of tears.

Forward came the canoes—in an even  
line it seemed—but no, for Terry's scar-  
let waist was ever so little in the lead.  
Their paddles flash in unison; clock-  
work is not more true! But the next  
canoe is gaining steadily upon them—  
and they have almost reached the line.

Oddly enough, Terry is the coolest  
one of all the contestants, and just as  
she has talked to Rand when the two  
were practicing together, she is talking  
now.

"We can do it, Rand! That's fine!  
Keep right on! Don't change till the  
very last minute! You know the words  
we agreed on—all ready, now—"

"Then?"

They have made the change; their  
paddles dip and flash now on the oppo-  
site sides; their tired muscles are re-  
lieved, fresh ones come into play; their  
canoe shoots forward half its length be-  
yond its nearest rival—

And the line is crossed!

A shout of applause rises from the  
shore, and Terry raises her paddle  
above her head with a little cry of  
triumph.

"First prize won by Miss Teresa  
Whiting and Randolph Murray!" is an-  
nounced, and two silver cups are hand-  
ed, one to each!—Philadelphia Times.

### Galileo.

"Do you retract?" demanded the in-  
quisitor, "your statement that the  
world moves?"

"Yes," faltered Galileo. As he was  
led away by a sergeant of police, the  
philosopher darted a furtive glance of  
defiance at his persecutors. "Every-  
thing goes," he muttered.—Harlem  
Life.

Of the various school exercises the  
small boy prefers the kind he gets dur-  
ing recess.

## Topics Times

The expediency of licensing news-  
boys is being agitated in Baltimore. In  
Boston and Providence the plan has  
been a success.

Justice O'Brien, of the Irish Queen's  
Bench, who tried the Phoenix Park  
murderers, is dead. To the day of his  
death he remained under special police  
protection.

A consignment of fifty-one Angora  
cats was received recently at John  
Wanamaker's Philadelphia store. They  
came from Maine, and their prices  
ranged from \$10 to \$50.

There is a new railroad car that by  
its own motion compresses ammonia  
gas to liquid, which in going through  
the pipes expands and produces the  
necessary coldness in the air.

Two troopers of the Fourth Hussars  
and two men of the West Riding reg-  
iment in India have purchased their  
discharges and joined the Roman Cath-  
olic brotherhood in Bangalore.

In former years New York had the  
lion's share of the wheat export busi-  
ness, but latterly Boston, Baltimore,  
Philadelphia, New Orleans and Gal-  
veston have been large exporters.

The new treaty between Mexico and  
China allows the free admission of  
Chinese emigrants and, in fact, the two  
governments agree to encourage the  
settlement of the Chinese in Mexico.

Pig's milk is under discussion in the  
French Chamber of Deputies, a peti-  
tion having been sent to it asking that  
its use may be permitted as nourish-  
ment for babies. Some doctors favor  
it.

Kid boots are going up in price in  
England. The reason given is that too  
many young animals have been killed  
to provide for them. It is said also  
that patent leathers will soon be a lux-  
ury of the rich.

A movement has been started in  
North Carolina to induce the National  
Government to establish a great forest  
reserve of 500,000 acres in the moun-  
tains of that State, and it is probable  
it will be successful.

The Russian armored cruiser Gromo-  
boy, built at St. Petersburg, will carry  
no less than sixty-four guns of all de-  
scriptions, including four 8-inch, six-  
teen 6-inch, twenty 3-inch, twenty  
3-pounders and four machine guns, all  
being quick firers.

The Cuban Planters' Association has  
distributed circulars all over Spain,  
saying: "Spaniards will find a home in  
Cuba, the only thing different being  
the government. Cuba can easily sup-  
port 6,000,000 people, whereas at pres-  
ent there are only 1,000,000 on the  
island."

A project is on foot in Savannah, Ga.,  
to purchase the big Spanish dry dock  
at Havana, Cuba, and tow it to Savan-  
nah, if it can be bought at a reason-  
able figure. It is said Spain at one  
time refused an offer of \$250,000 for it.  
It was built in England, and is report-  
ed to have cost \$1,000,000.

By the Hindoos of to-day the ruby is  
esteemed as a talisman which is never  
shown willingly to friends, and is con-  
sidered ominous of the worst possible  
fortune if it should happen to contain  
black spots. The ancients accredited  
it with the power of restraining pas-  
sion and regard it as a safeguard  
against lightning.

An American furniture manufactur-  
ing company is now shipping from its  
factories American furniture in the  
rough. Being in parts and tightly pack-  
ed, it occupies little space and conse-  
quently the freight is low. It is put  
together in London and Glasgow work-  
shops, and the salesmen place the fur-  
niture in the hands of dealers in Eng-  
land and Scotland.

Near Burden, in Kansas, is a Russian  
Mennonite who has reached the age  
of 74. He came from Russia in 1875  
with twelve children, the progeny of  
his first wife. Shortly after arriving  
in Kansas he was married again, and  
thirteen more children have come to  
join the family. All of the twenty-five  
are alive and live with the old man or  
in the neighborhood.

During a recent holiday in New York  
the price of American beauty roses  
went up to the usual figure of \$30 a  
dozen and remained there. Pinks sold  
in some places for \$4 a dozen. But it  
was the azaleas that brought the high-  
est prices. A basket of them was made  
up by a certain florist for a millionaire.  
The millionaire was a regular custom-  
er, but the basket cost \$175.

Preachers of the African Methodist  
Church in New Jersey propose to urge  
definite action among the colored re-  
ligious bodies of the State to stay the  
increase of crime among that people.  
Penal statistics of the State show that  
in its prisons the average of white con-  
victs is 1 to 1,463 of population, while  
colored prisoners are in the start-  
ling proportion of 1 to 160.

### HOMAGE TO THE CZAR.

Place in New York Where Even Ameri-  
cans Must Doff Hats to Him.

Although the United States is a re-  
public and its metropolis one of the  
most democratic cities in the world,  
there is one place in New York City,  
U. S. A., where even American citizens  
must take off their hats to the Czar.

This place is a pleasant, well-lighted  
suite of offices on the sixth floor of  
the handsome new structure at No. 17  
State street, facing Battery Park.  
Alongside the door, on the corridor  
wall, are emblazoned the imperial  
arms of Russia. The offices themselves  
are occupied by the Russian consul  
general and his attendants.

A man not yet thirty called at the

Russian consulate a day or two ago.  
Two or three clerks were seated at  
desks behind the railing. The visitor  
asked for one of the clerks and began  
to state the object of his call. The  
clerk listened a moment courteously.  
Then he stopped the speaker with an  
eloquent gesture.

"Your hat!" he cried. "Will you not  
be kind enough to remove your hat at  
once? I cannot allow you to remain  
here with your hat upon your head."  
"Why can't you?" queried the vis-  
itor.

"Because, sir," responded the clerk,  
"you are in the presence of the Czar.  
Do you not see his portrait and also the  
portrait of the Czarina?"

As he spoke he waved his hand in the  
direction of the portrait hanging high  
on the wall over a rather tall book-  
case. The visitor saw, but did not re-  
move his hat. He asked if he were  
ordered or only requested to remove his  
hat. The clerk began to protest volu-  
ntarily.

"If you will make it a request," said  
the visitor, "I will gladly remove my  
hat."

"I can have nothing whatever to say to  
you," the clerk asserted, "until you  
remove your hat."

A gentleman entered the office from  
an inner room, and to him the clerk  
explained the situation. He was Vlad-  
imir Teploff, the Russian consul him-  
self. As he listened to the story he  
stepped forward to repeat the state-  
ment that the visitor's hat must be re-  
moved before any questions could be  
answered.

"Suppose I decline positively to re-  
move my hat," said the visitor, "would  
you put me out of the office or have me  
arrested for lack of respect to the  
Czar?"

"I could at least treat you as if you  
did not exist," was the reply. "If you  
have any business with this office, I re-  
quest you as a gentleman to remove  
your hat. In the presence of the Czar  
and Czarina I am not at liberty to  
transact any matters with a person  
whose head is covered."

The visitor's hat came off instantly—  
as a concession to the custom of the  
office, however, and not as a sign of  
deference to the Czar and Czarina. In  
the conversation which followed M.  
Teploff expressed surprise because of  
the general custom of Americans to  
remain covered not only "in the pres-  
ence of the Czar" as represented by his  
portrait, but also in public offices gen-  
erally.

The portraits which M. Teploff in-  
sists should be revered are large,  
brilliantly colored lithographs, dis-  
played behind glass, in plain oak frames.  
It is held by some who are conversant  
with the circumstances that M. Teploff  
would be well within his legal rights if  
he should cause the arrest of any one  
who should persist in remaining un-  
covered before the pictures.—New  
York Herald.

### Mr. Armour's Acorns.

Late in life successful men often go  
back to their "first love," their earliest  
occupation, and Philip D. Armour has  
returned to his. A correspondent of  
the Cincinnati Enquirer says that he  
is living on a farm near Oconomowoc  
for the benefit of his health.

Any day during the autumn he could  
be seen directing the work of the  
"hired hands," superintending the  
building of corn cribs and barns, and  
generally showing the influence of his  
early training. The people of the neigh-  
borhood say he is a shrewd horse trad-  
er, and is feeding the fattest hogs that  
have been seen in that section for  
twenty years.

Long ago, before Mr. Armour em-  
barked on his career as a financier, he  
entertained the theory that the best  
feed for pigs was acorns. According-  
ly, as soon as he took up farming again  
he sent out word that he would pay  
25 cents a bushel for acorns delivered  
in the farm yard.

He got enough in a week to feed all  
the pigs around Oconomowoc, but he  
also got a note from the district school  
teacher, which read as follows:

"Dear Sir—When you offered to pay  
25 cents a bushel for acorns there were  
sixty scholars in my school. Now the  
regular attendance is about ten. In the  
interest of education I wish you would  
suspend your operations for a more fa-  
vorable season."

Farmer Armour saw the point and  
acted accordingly.

### Kaiser's Children Are Courty.

The Kaiser's children are noted for  
their courteous manners, and are most  
considerate for everyone who comes in  
contact with them. The little Princess  
Victoria of Germany is said to have a  
decided will of her own, and will some-  
times take a fancy to stand up in the  
royal carriage when she is driving in  
Berlin with one of her ladies in wait-  
ing. The decorous lady in waiting will  
implore her to sit down, but the little  
princess will get up again, like a jack-  
in-the-box, if the fancy takes her to do  
so. She is a very warm-hearted little  
child, however, and can easily be ruled  
through her affections. It is no wonder  
if she is a little spoilt—the long-desired  
little girl, and the only one in a family  
of seven.

### Looking Downward.

"I understand that there is a tower  
in Chicago from the top of which you  
can look into four States."

"Yes, but you can't see Chicago from  
it."

"How's that?"

"The top of it rises above the smoke."  
—Chicago Times-Herald.

### The Charns Called.

Marguerite said if you hang a  
wishbone over the door on Christmas  
day you will marry the first man who  
walks under it.

Esmeralda—That's all nonsense! I

tried it once, and the first man who

came through the door was as poor as

a church mouse.—New York Journal.

## CARRIED OFF THE BRIDE.

Strange Misadventure that Befell a  
Chinese Damsel.

The way of Oriental brides would  
scarcely suit their Occidental sisters.  
In China a bride usually rides in a rich-  
ly embroidered red sedan chair, deco-  
rated with flowers, and hired for the  
occasion.

Not long ago in Canton city a man  
hired a chair to carry his bride to his  
homestead in the suburbs. The dis-  
tance was great and the hour late.  
When the four chair coolies and the lan-  
tern bearers arrived at their destina-  
tion the chair containing the bride was  
deposited outside the doorway to await  
the auspicious hour selected for open-  
ing the door to admit the bride and the  
coolies adjourned to an opium den; and,  
as they had traveled a long way and  
were tired, they soon fell asleep. How  
long they dozed they knew not, but on  
awakening they returned and found  
the bridal chair outside the doorway.  
They came to the not unnatural conclu-  
sion that the bride had already entered  
the household and that the chair was  
left there for them to take back to the  
city. Since they had all received their  
pay in advance they did not stop to  
make further inquiries, but hurried  
home with the chair, put it in a loft,  
and, rolling themselves up in their beds,  
slept the sleep of the just. In the  
meantime the bridegroom heard the  
bridal party arrive, but had to await  
the stroke of the auspicious hour before  
welcoming the bride. At last the can-  
dles were lit, incense sticks were light-  
ed, the new rice and viands for enter-  
taining the bride were served, the  
parents-in-law put on their best suits  
and so did the bridegroom and, with  
much pomp and ceremony, the door  
was thrown wide open; but as far as  
the lanterns' light would reach, lo!  
there was not a trace of the bridal  
chair or bride, nor a single soul to be  
seen. Great was their consternation,  
and it became greater still as they con-  
cluded that bandits must have kid-  
naped the bride and would hold her for  
ransom. The district officer was  
aroused, the case was reported to the  
village justice of the peace and search  
parties were sent out in every direction.

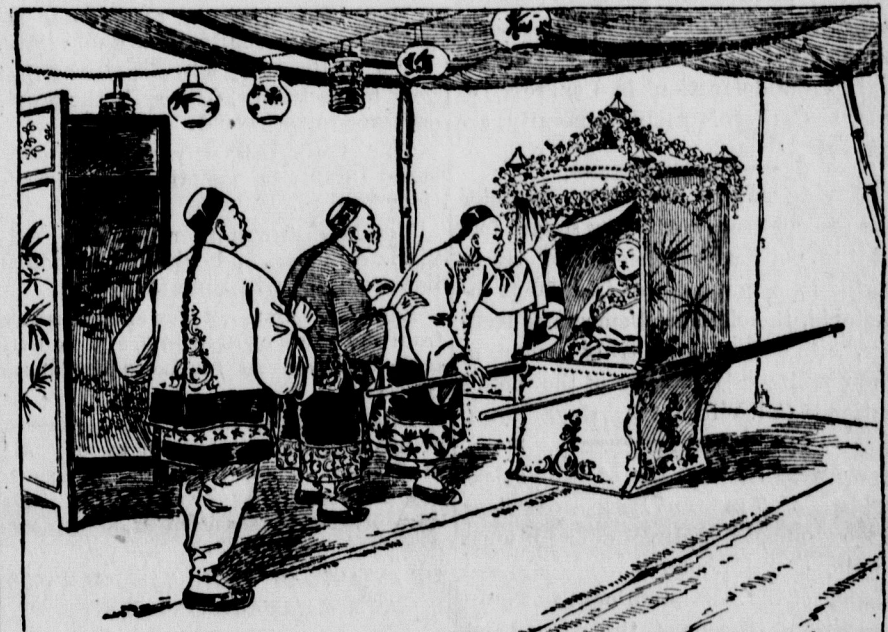
their pistols and their dollars. As they  
turned their backs the Judge said:  
"This man with the black whiskers  
is the one that I originally saw."—New  
York Press.

### Reading Manuscripts.

It would be a revelation to the  
young writers who complain that every  
word of their stories is not read, to see  
how fast an experienced and conscien-  
tious editor can, at times, go through  
a big pile of essays, stories or poems.  
The title is often enough, and he would  
say, "We don't want an article on that  
subject." The next article begins with  
a page or two of commonplace intro-  
duction, and that is thrown aside in  
half a minute's inspection, without  
turning more than the next page. The  
next is written in the first person, and  
peppered with "I's." "We don't want  
that egotistical stuff." The first verse  
of this poem has false meter and is  
tossed aside. The next begins in school-  
girl style, with "dove" and "love;" it is  
not read through. Of the next the  
editor reads ten lines. It is simply a  
description of a stream in a forest  
not wanted. The next poem begins  
in a fresh way, seems to be constructed  
according to the rules, is pretty good.  
It is put one side to see if other better  
poems will crowd it out. The next is  
a story. The first page is promising,  
but the second shows a coarse strain,  
and the reading stops there. Another  
story follows. The beginning is not  
promising, but a glance at the middle  
and end shows a marked improvement,  
and it is laid aside for a more critical  
examination. In half an hour twenty  
articles are passed upon, and with suf-  
ficient good judgment, for a minute to  
a manuscript is often more than it  
needs.

### Virginia's Natural Bridge.

The famous natural bridge of Vir-  
ginia is situated in Rockbridge County  
and spans the mountain chasm in which  
flows the little stream called Cedar  
creek, the bed of which is more than  
two hundred feet below the surface of  
the plain. The middle of the arch is  
forty-five feet in perpendicular thick-  
ness, which increases to sixty feet at  
its juncture with the vast abutments



DISCOVERY OF THE BRIDE.

The bridegroom, though distracted, had  
sense enough to rush to the city and  
make inquiries of the chair bearers.  
The coolies were dumfounded and ex-  
plained what they had done. Together  
they climbed to the loft, opened the  
door of the chair and found the demure-  
looking bride, long imprisoned and half  
starved, but still appearing to her best  
advantage in her beautiful bridal  
gown. The bride appeared to have  
known that she was being carried  
backward and forward, but could not  
protest, because it is the custom for  
brides not to open their lips till the  
marriage ceremony is performed.  
Hence all the trouble.

### ALL WERE SELF-CONVICTED.

Georgia Lawyers Handed Over Their  
Guns with Singular Unanimity.

Georgia has a stringent law forbid-  
ding its citizens to carry pistols on pain  
of forfeiting the weapons and paying  
a fine of \$50 or being imprisoned for  
thirty days. Shortly after the passage  
of this enactment Judge Lester was  
holding court in a little town, when  
suddenly he suspended the trial of a  
case by ordering the sheriff to lock the  
doors of the courthouse.

"Gentlemen," said the Judge when  
the doors were closed, "I have just seen  
a pistol on a man in this room and I  
cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty  
to let such a violation of this law pass  
unnoticed. I ought perhaps to go be-  
fore the grand jury and indict him, but  
if that man will walk up to this stand  
and lay his pistol and a fine of \$1 down  
here I will let him off this time."

The Judge paused, and a lawyer sit-  
ting just before him got up, slipped his  
hand into a hip pocket, drew out a  
neat ivory-handled six-shooter and laid  
it with a dollar down upon the stand.  
"This is all right," said the Judge,  
"but you are not the man I saw with  
the pistol."

Upon this another lawyer arose and  
laid down a Colt's revolver and a dollar  
bill before the Judge, who repeated his  
former observation. The process went  
until nineteen pistols of all kind  
and sizes and shapes lay upon the  
stand, together with nineteen dollars by  
their side. The Judge laughed as he  
complimented the nineteen delinquents  
upon being men of business, but added  
that the man whom he had seen with  
the pistol had not come up and, glanc-  
ing at the far side of the court, he con-  
tinued:

"I will give him one minute to accept  
my proposition, and if he fails I will  
hand him over to the sheriff."

Immediately two men from the back  
of the court rose and began to move  
toward the Judge's stand. Once they  
stopped to look at each other, and then,  
coming slowly forward, laid down

It is sixty feet wide, and its span is  
almost ninety feet. Across the top is  
a public road. For many years the  
name of Washington, cut in the rock  
forming one of the abutments when  
the Father of his Country was a lad,  
stood high above all others; but in 1818  
a student of Washington College, Vir-  
ginia, Piper by name, climbed from the  
foot to the top of the rock, and placed  
his name above that of Washington.

### A Story of Bismarck.

Bismarck was for some time an of-  
ficial reporter for one of the courts of  
justice. Upon one occasion, when  
questioning a witness, the latter made  
an impudent retort, whereupon the em-  
bryo Chancellor exclaimed, angrily:  
"If you are not more respectful, I shall  
kick you out of the room!" "Young  
man," said the Judge, interrupting the  
proceedings, "I would have you under-  
stand that this is a dignified court of  
justice, and that if there is any kicking  
to be done the court will do it!" "Ah,  
you see," said Bismarck to the witness,  
"if you are not more respectful to me,  
the court will kick you out of the room.  
So be careful, very careful, sir!"

### Testing the Cleanness of Air.

Prof. Dewar has recently devised a  
new method of testing the contamina-  
tion of air. A short time ago he exhib-  
ited before the Royal Institution two  
samples of liquid air in glass tubes—  
one was made from air which had been  
washed to purify it from dust, soot,  
carbonic acid



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SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1900.

A Chinaman was murdered in San Francisco last week; cause of the crime traceable to Tanforan racing track.

The imported S. F. Call reporter and stenographer promptly put in an appearance at last Monday's meeting of the Board of Supervisors of this county, but the imported anti-Tanforan resolution failed to materialize.

Prof. Bernard Moses of the University of California, has been appointed by President McKinley as a member of the Philippine Commission. The Commission is now complete and the Commissioners will sail for Manila early in April.

The Senate has passed the De Vries House bill for preserving the Calaveras big trees, and there being no doubt of approval by the President, the danger to the giant sequoias is over and the California delegation in Congress, as well as California people generally, are happy.

Having gauged the rivers, sounded the seas and surveyed every square foot of the political situation, and recognizing Democratic defeat in 1900 as inevitable, the old-time Democratic leaders, with a generosity truly touching, are unanimously in favor of the nomination of Col. William Jennings Bryan.

We were shown a list of the stockholders of Tanforan Park a few days ago by one of the directors and upon looking over it found it was composed of some of the most prominent and public-spirited citizens of this county and San Francisco. Among the names were quite a number of church people and a few deacons. Quite a respectable lot of backers and not all the kind of people our contemporaries portray in false colors.—Democrat, Redwood City.

The price of all kinds of meat should drop, it would seem, with the immense amount of stock feed now on the pastures and big ranges of this State and Nevada.—Redwood City Times-Gazette.

The high prices for all kinds of meat is due rather to a shortage of stock than of feed. The capacity of the great cattle ranges for supporting the herds has been gradually diminishing from various causes, whilst the demand for beef and mutton goes on increasing. There is at present a serious shortage of cattle, hence high prices.

The report of Second Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberger upon the recent special weighing of the mails throughout the United States from October 3d to November 6, 1899, shows that the mail matter originating in the United States during the time of weighing amounted to 151,132,405 pounds, and upon this basis, it is estimated that the total amount of mail carried during the year is 1,565,666,508 pounds, and that 86 per cent of this total is carried by the railroads. At 8 cents per pound the aggregate amount of money paid the railroad annually reaches the enormous sum of over one hundred millions dollars.

Revenue is derived from 40.57 per cent, while 59.43 per cent yields no revenue. Of the free mail 51.20 per cent is made up of Government equipment, while 8.23 per cent is free second class and free Government mail. Of the total mail, 6.06 per cent is first class; 25.19 second class; 2.09 second class free; 9.32 third and fourth class; 6.14 Government free and 51.20 equipment.

On Monday last, the Board of Supervisors of San Mateo county, by a majority vote, adopted a resolution declaring that in the future the Board would refuse to allow any claims of Justices of the Peace or Constables in vagrancy cases.

In view of the fact that this resolution was introduced at a previous meet-

ing and laid over for further consideration, and that pending such consideration the Board asked for and obtained the opinion of the District Attorney in writing upon the matter in question, said opinion being to the effect that such a resolution, if adopted and enforced, would be illegal, the action of the Board seems somewhat extraordinary.

If claims presented are legal, the refusal of the Board to allow, does not cancel them; otherwise, the liquidation of all forms of county indebtedness might be readily accomplished by the easy process of a Board resolution or county ordinance.

In the case of the presentation of illegal claims, such a resolution is superfluous. The resolution was adopted by the votes of Supervisors McEvoy, Debenedetti and McCormack in its favor; Supervisors Tilton and Coleman voting against it.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

American capital is already seeking investment in the Philippines. Just wait until some of these howling anti-expansionists have direct personal and money connections in the islands and then watch them "close their faces!"—Appeal, Marysville.

The claim made by the Democrats that the Porto Rico Tariff bill was engineered through in the interests of the Sugar and Tobacco trusts, is knocked into a kopje now that it has been established that these two combines have long owned all the sugar and tobacco in the island ready for market and were only waiting the coming of free trade to dump their goods into the mainland.—Appeal, Marysville.

## GLOBE SIGHTS.

The best dentist hurts.  
Nearly every "no credit" sign is a lie.

Men who have had remarkable experiences, are usually remarkable liars.  
We believe it will be found that next to electricity, flattery is the greatest force in the world.

The Lord evidently doesn't understand Dutch; he has failed to answer Oom Paul prayers.

You needn't run after death, by eating late suppers and drinking too much liquor; death will run after you.

Let any man get far enough away from the scene of his crime, and he will believe down in his heart that he is innocent.

Talk about bad luck! An Atchison young man who started out to pay all his fathers' debts, finds that he has to pay the doctor who brought him into the world.—Atchison Globe.

## ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.  
An equable and healthful climate.  
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.  
Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

## SING.

Let us sing as the moments fly  
And the days will not seem long,  
When the heart and the voice rejoice  
In a soul that is filled with song;  
In a life that is free from stain  
Let it fly on a gladness wing;  
To the soldier's soul like a cheering bowl  
Is the song with a cheery ring.

Let us laugh and our toil is play,  
Though we work till the hour be late;  
Let us laugh and sing while our hammers ring.

And we pluck out a flower from fate,  
With a heart that no fate lends fear,  
Let us joy while the day is young;  
Let us live ever bright with our souls to the light.  
Where the jewels of life are strung.  
DANIEL FLORENCE LEARY.

## UNION COURSING PARK.

Commodore captured the honors at Union Park yesterday by beating Mountain Beauty in the final of the reserve stake. Both dogs tired badly in the deciding course, but Commodore had the speed and won by a score of 8 to 1. The hares showed a great "reversal of form," and the one in the final was so good that he ran both Mountain Beauty and Commodore to a standstill. None of the courses run by the two contenders for first money was very long and the way in which both tired was surprising. They ran an undecided in which Commodore led a length or two and made a few turns before Mountain Beauty got in for several turns and evened up points. In the run-off Commodore led Mountain Beauty by a city block and ran up a score of eight before the Beauty was placed. She ran the entire length of the field before she could get a turn and then the hare ran away from both and escaped. Commodore was so far

gone that he could hardly keep up a trot. Mountain Beauty had had nearly twice as much running during the day as had Commodore.

Until the final Mountain Beauty had been running with all her old speed and working as close and as fast as ever, but she blew up so badly that her work raised a laugh. She had beaten Cash handily and Cash beat Commodore twice in byes. Mountain Beauty was a 4-to-1 favorite in the final.

The wise ones had the hardest day that they have seen in a long time, as favorite after favorite was bowled over. Any old kind of a short end could win, in the first round especially. Nine short ends landed in the first round, four of them in a bunch. In this bunch was a 10-to-1 shot, a 6-to-1, a 4-to-1 and a 5-to-2 shot. Wild Monarch beat the lurching Rest Assured at the longest price, Thornhill Comet won at 6 to 1 from the ruined Sophie. Della M. beat Silent Treasure at 5 to 1, by favor of the hare, Rowdy Boy beat Silver Wings at 4 to 1 and Singleton beat the overrated Bagpipe, all on the short end. In the second and third rounds it was almost as bad. Shootover led off by beating Silver Lyon, a 4-to-1 favorite, and the next course went to Mountain Beauty, who won from Cash, a 5-to-1 favorite. Aeneas beat Little Fullerton three courses later, when Fullerton was made a false favorite at 3 to 1. Aeneas got a three-minute course with One Spot and had to be withdrawn.—Chronicle, S. F.

## SHERIFF MANSFIELD WRITES THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES-GAZETTE.

Office of Sheriff, County of San Mateo, State of California.  
Editor Times-Gazette, Redwood City, Cal.:

In the issues of your paper of January 13th, 20th and 27th last, you made certain charges against myself and Judge Buck, in regard to the Desirello case. I am not running a newspaper, and I am not aware that any newspaper in this county is an advocate or supporter of mine. Firmly believing that the people take but little stock in you, or your idiotic charges, I do not propose to discuss in the public press your cowardly and unwarranted attack, I will say the records in the Desirello case are all written down and can be obtained by your purported public informant, the District Attorney. It is generally presumed that you have an itching palm for money; I therefore make to you the following money proposition, viz.:

I will deposit with the cashier of the Bank of San Mateo County one thousand dollars; you deposit with the same person five hundred dollars. You select any Superior Judge of any Superior Court in this State, and you then submit to him the charges made in said issues of your paper, relating to myself and Judge Buck, and such evidence as you may think you have, and I will answer, and therefrom if said Judge shall decide that you have sustained your charges in regard to either myself or Judge Buck or both of us you can take the \$1500; if he decides that you have failed to prove said charges I will take the \$1500 and will divide the \$500 I win equally among the several churches of San Mateo county.

If you have not the manliness or honesty to accept the above proposition, the same proposition is open to any of your friends if any you have.

J. H. Mansfield, Sheriff.  
February 6th, 1900.

Heaven Twice Found.  
Now she suffers him to print a kiss upon her brow.

"This is heaven!" he says.  
Two years pass now. His baby has just ceased crying.

"This is heaven!" she says.  
Here we see how a man's ideals change with the lapse of time.—Detroit Journal.

Not Up on Stocks.  
"Shakespeare may have thought he knew it all when he said, 'There is a tide in the affairs of men that, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune,' but he didn't know anything about the stock market," growled the shorn lamb, who had loaded up at the floodtide of prices, only to be wiped out at the deep, low ebb.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary \$800 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago.

Cold Comfort.  
Mr. Penn—Sir William Thompson says that the end of the world will not be brought about by fire, but by frost, and that the finality will come in 10,000,000 years.  
Mr. Pitt—If there is any comfort in that, it is cold comfort.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

In a map of China recently published by the China Inland mission it is pointed out that it is wrong to speak of the "Yang-tse Kiang river," as Kiang means river.

## South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 19, 1900.  
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company will be held at the office of the company, 202 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California, on

Monday, March 19, 1900,  
at 10 o'clock a. m., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.  
GEO. H. CHAPMAN,  
Secretary.

## A PLUNGE TO DEATH.

### SAM PATCH'S FAMOUS JUMP OVER THE GENESSEE FALLS.

The Last of a Sensational Series of Daring Feats Which Might Have Resulted Differently but For a Bottle of Brandy.

Nov. 13, 1829, Sam Patch lost his life in jumping from a scaffold 25 feet above the brink of the Genessee falls into the abyss below. He undertook to jump in all a distance of 125 feet. Of course the whole population of Rochester as well as the farmers from neighboring villages were upon the scene. The fame of Patch had for several weeks been a topic of conversation among the early settlers.

Patch was born in Rhode Island in 1807. Soon after he removed to Paterson, N. J., at which place in 1827 he was seized with the jumping mania. After giving several daring exhibitions in New Jersey he decided to try his luck at Niagara falls two years later. In October, 1827, he jumped from a shelving rock between Goat Island and the gurgling waters many feet below. A few days later he startled the natives by jumping from the old Fitzhugh street bridge at dawn. He swam under the water to a convenient hiding place, where he had much amusement in watching several boats crowded with people dragging for his body. They were startled when he called merrily to them, joking them for their wasted efforts in his behalf.

On another morning he startled a Rochester lad by jumping from the brink of the falls to the rapids below. If Patch had not reassured the boy, he would have had half of the population of Rochester dragging the water for his dead body.

With such a record it is no wonder that on the morning of Nov. 13 all the muddy roads leading to Rochester were thronged with people desirous of seeing the wonderful jumper. Even if farmers were unusually busy in securing the last of their harvests they found time to take a day or two off in order to witness the feats of Sam Patch. Several boats brought hundreds of visitors in holiday attire from Canada, Oswego and Lewiston. Buffalo, Canandaigua and Batavia were almost depopulated on account of the exodus to Rochester. The few taverns in the city turned guests away, and many had to camp out overnight.

Notwithstanding the raw, cold weather throngs of settlers lined the banks below the falls. Although Sam said he did not feel the cold weather, he was pleased to fortify himself with a drink of brandy tendered to him by his friend, William Cochrane. Several of the spectators contributed a unique uniform. Dressed in white trousers decorated with a black silk handkerchief tied around his body, surmounted by a light woolen jacket and skullcap, Sam must have presented a grotesque appearance.

After taking another drink from the flask Sam made the following speech to the thousands of breathless spectators: "Napoleon was a great man and a great general. He conquered armies, and he conquered nations. But he couldn't jump the Genessee falls. Wellington was a great man and a great soldier. He conquered armies, and he conquered nations, and he conquered Napoleon, but he couldn't jump the Genessee falls. That was left for me to do, and I can do it and will."

Although Sam Patch could jump the Genessee falls when he was sober, he could not do it when he felt the effects of the brandy. Owing to this fact he met his death when he took the jump. When the thousands of silent and horror-stricken spectators saw Sam strike the water, they did not see him come to the surface. His descent was so unlike his previous efforts, when he shot like an arrow from a bow, that the spectators were certain that he met his doom when he reached the water and the jagged, piercing rocks beneath.

The spectators searched in vain for the jumper. The torches of the searchers along the river bank and those of the searchers who dragged the river in boats lit up the river during the long night hours. Amid the roar of the cataract the sorrowing multitude shed tears for the jolly good fellow who, like many others, loved his bottle on occasions.

Notwithstanding the rumors that Sam Patch had been seen alive in Rochester nothing was heard of him until St. Patrick's day, when his body was found in a cake of ice near the mouth of the Genessee. His remains were buried in the cemetery at Charlotte. Although it had been the ambition of his life to jump London bridge, he met his death in the Genessee. The feats of Sam Patch filled the newspapers for weeks, and although such poets as Mrs. Sigourney wrote poems dedicated to his memory no monument has been erected in commemoration of his feats.

Indeed, the event produced a profound impression upon the people of those days. On the following Sunday the preachers in Rochester and neighboring towns could not say enough against the evils of jumping. Some even went as far as Josiah Bissell, who told the pupils of the Third church Sunday school that because they saw the fatal leap they were accessories to his death and were murderers in the sight of God.—Rochester Herald.

## The Poet's Choice.

"I don't care for your poem, 'The Song of the Lark,'" remarked the editor. The poet sighed wearily.  
"To tell the truth," he replied, "I myself much prefer the lay of the hen."—Philadelphia Record.

Among birds the swan lives to be the oldest, in extreme cases reaching 300 years. The falcon has been known to live over 162 years.

Key. Kee. Kay.  
Professor Skeat wishes to know when the pronunciation of key as kee can first be clearly detected. It occurs in Milton, "Comus," line 13:  
To lay their just hands on that golden key  
That opens the palace of sterility.  
And a little later in Marvell's "Fleece":

Now as two instruments to the same key  
Being tuned by art, if the one touched be,  
The other opposite as soon replies.

These instances are curious, for both before and after this time the prevailing pronunciation was evidently kay. Herbert rhymes the word with way. In "The Secrets of Angling" (1613) cuiverkeys is rhymed with rays. In Wither's "Mistress of Philarete" (1622), key with day. Dryden, too, and Swift have the same pronunciation, and not till I come to Green's "Spleen" (1737) do I, after an hour's search, find the other. There pleas rhymes with keys. This pronunciation must, however, have become common soon afterward.

In Duncombe's "Imitation of Gray's Elegy" it is rhymed with me, and Garlick rhymes it with flea, which would, I suppose, be pronounced then as it is now. Nares, in his "Elements of Orthoepy" (1764), says of the diphthong ey, "Its proper sound should be that of the long e. This, however, is given to it only in the word key, for ley—a field—is constantly written lea."—Notes and Queries.

"More Sociable."  
A lady who has recently returned from abroad had a curious experience at the little town of Dinant, in Belgium. She was traveling in a party of three, including another lady and a young man. They sought accommodation at a hotel and were shown a room in which there were three beds and on a deal table three basins and jugs about as big as slop basins and milk jugs.

The ladies explained that one room was quite insufficient for their needs, but it was a long time before they could get the hostess to understand why. They were then shown another room with three beds, three slop basins and three milk jugs and were told that they could have that, too, if they liked to pay for the six beds. It was therefore arranged that the man should have one room and three beds and the ladies the other room and three beds.  
"Do you always sleep in threes?" said one lady to the hostess.

"Yes," was the reply; "it is much more sociable."—Madame.

He Knew Human Nature.  
Three young men were walking up Riverside drive the other morning, when a gamy looking race horse jogged by, drawing a natty trotting rig.

"Isn't that a splendid animal?" exclaimed one of the young men in cheery, admiring tones, pausing to gaze at the trotter.

The driver's eye sparkled, and his chest expanded. He had heard the compliment. Wheeling his horse around, he brought it alongside the pavement.

"Wouldn't you like to try a brush behind him?" he said courteously.  
In a jiffy the young man was seated in the buggy, and the two were disappearing down the drive at a pace that justified the compliment of the pedestrian. His companions watched him enviously. Then one of them said:

"Bill is a judge of horseflesh."  
"And an artist on human nature," added the other. "I've seen him do that before."—New York Mail and Express.

The average duration of marriages in England is 28 years; in France and Germany, 26; Norway, 24; Russia, 30.

## E. E. CUNNINGHAM, REAL ESTATE

## INSURANCE

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South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

...AGENT...

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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Tanforan Park, South San Francisco, Cal.  
Western Turf Race Track.

## THE COURT.

CHOICEST  
Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

THOS. BENNERS, Prop.  
Grand Avenue, Next to P. O.  
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First-Class Stock  
BOOTS and SHOES,  
Constantly on hand and for sale  
Below City Prices.

All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.

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## TOWN NEWS.

Growing weather.

More dwelling houses needed in this town.

The school house trees have been planted.

A. T. Shaw of San Jose was in town last Saturday.

Remember the hop at Butchers' Hall, next Saturday evening.

N. W. Rollins has his house on Railroad avenue about completed.

Mr. H. P. Tyson, owner of the Tyson cottages, was in town Wednesday.

The South San Francisco Brass Band will give a grand ball April 21st, 1900.

Frank Miner has a contract for furnishing rock to the Tanforan race track.

For sale, on installment plan, two desirable modern cottages in choice location.

Frank Miner has put out some 200 young cypress trees in the grounds at his residence.

D. Palany has built a small house on his lot on Commercial avenue and moved into it.

For fire insurance in first-class companies, apply to E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Services at Grace Mission Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 10 a. m.

For rent, one four and three five-room cottages. Apply to E. E. Cunningham at Postoffice.

The condition of the electric road from Holy Cross to Baden is about as bad as can be conceived.

Money invested in building dwelling houses in this growing burg is money safely and well invested.

Zell Rollins has the lumber on the ground for a cottage on his newly purchased lot on Commercial avenue.

Sheriff Mansfield has brought a libel suit against Dennis O'Keefe of the Times-Gazette in the sum of \$10,000.

The Journeymen Butchers will give a calico hop at Butcher's Hall on the evening of March 17th. Admission, 50 cents.

Sunshine and shower in succession, with warm, growing weather, is the sort of March we are enjoying in this little town.

N. Persico of Ingleside has leased a store in the Martin brick block, which he is fitting up for a merchant tailor store and shop.

For rent; three modern cottages of five rooms each. Choice location. For particulars, apply to E. E. Cunningham, Postoffice.

Don't forget the calico hop to be given one week from this evening, by the Journeymen Butchers, at Butcher's Hall. Remember it; St. Patrick's day, in the evening.

The following is a list of the letters at Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal., March 10, 1900: Frank Arunda, D. L. Hawkins, J. F. McLaren, Curtis Martin and Ramon Naredo.

Our esteemed townsman, W. S. Taylor, met an old friend of his boyhood days after an interval of nearly forty years, at Redwood City, on Monday, and the manner in which the two old boys clasped hands was refreshing to behold.

The San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway has secured the right of way over certain streets in the town of San Mateo with the view of extending the electric road as far south as the young city of elegant suburban residences.

Another brick yard has been added to the industries of this growing town. There are now three, yards, viz.: The original pioneer Baden brick company, Molath & Co., and third, the new enterprise of Wyant & Co. The three are situated near together on the north water-front of our young city.

On Wednesday night some miserable miscreant, filled with malice or bad whisky, or, maybe, a mixture of the two, smashed in the lower half of the Postoffice window. Nothing was disturbed in the Postoffice, the breaking of the window having evidently been the work of some drunken loafer or vagrant.

Judge Hannon states that in spite of the recent resolution adopted by the Supervisors arrests of vagrants are being made in this township. He believes that the wide publication given the action of the Board through the San Francisco papers has caused tramps to come to this county in larger numbers than heretofore.—Redwood City Democrat.

The many friends of Mrs. Annie Daubert will be pained to learn of her death, which occurred in San Francisco on Saturday last. Mrs. Daubert, formerly Miss Annie Niedrost, was married in this town to Mr. Daubert, and shortly after the marriage, Mr. Daubert was killed in an accident at the packing house, where he was employed.

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met in regular session last Monday. All the members were present.

The following were granted permits to obtain liquor licenses to do business in their respective townships:

First township—C. C. Conly, George Gonzales, Pierce & Sullivan, Union Coursing Park, Louise Campi, Patrick Ferriter, P. Hampton, Thad Huber.

Third township—Bloomquist Brothers.

The following gave notice that they would apply at the next meeting of the board for licenses: J. C. O'Connor, J. Jorgensen, D. Donovan, Thomas Beners, D. Haggerty, W. M. Stevens, John P. Ralston.

L. M. Sears was granted a rebate of \$54 on the unused portion of his license.

cense.

On motion of Coleman a resolution was passed giving notice that an election of officers for Reclamation District, No. 543, would take place at the San Mateo Bank April 16th.

The following warrants on Reclamation District, No. 543, were approved by the board: Warren & Mally, \$3500, Edward Peabody, \$1108.50; C. E. Whitney & Co., \$3387.30.

A communication was read from Mrs. N. J. Ashton asking that assessment on her property at University Heights be reduced. On motion the communication was referred to the Assessor.

George Kreiss and others petitioned the board to take some action towards repairing the West Union road. Mr. Kreiss represented the petition. He said the road was impassable and urged that the Supervisors repair it. On motion the petition was referred to the Supervisor of that township.

The committee appointed to regulate the trimming of trees on the county highways was given further time to report.

The chairman explained that he had approved the bond of C. R. Mattingly, who has a contract to build the bridge over Pilarcitos creek at Halfmoon Bay. Mr. Mattingly's sureties are the Bond & Trust Company of Baltimore. Mr. Carr, a rival contractor, protested against the approval of the bond, claiming that Mr. Mattingly was not the lowest responsible bidder. On motion of Debenedetti the action of the chairman was approved.

The chairman announced that he had met with town trustees of Redwood City and had decided not to change the boundary lines of the election precincts.

The resolution offered by Mr. McCormick at the last meeting to the effect that the board would not audit or allow the claims of justices and constables in vagrancy cases, was referred to the District Attorney, who immediately reported that it was not law and would not hold in court. The resolution, however, was passed by the following vote: McEvoy, aye; Tilton, no; McCormick, aye; Debenedetti, aye; Coleman, no.

George C. Ross appeared before the board and suggested that the claims approved on the Reclamation District be reconsidered. On motion of Debenedetti the motion to approve the claim was reconsidered, and, on motion of McCormick same were laid over until next meeting.

The following report was presented by Messrs. G. P. Hartley, George H. Rice and Wm. F. Swift, the committee appointed to investigate and determine the cause of the discrepancy between the books of the County Treasurer and the Superintendent of Schools:

Redwood City, March 3, 1900.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo:

Gentlemen—Your committee appointed to investigate and report to your Honorable Board the differences found to exist between the Treasurer and School Superintendent in their accounts of the School Fund of San Mateo County, respectfully report as follows:

That an exhaustive examination has been made by Messrs. Hartley and Swift of your committee of said accounts running back some twenty years and, as a result, find that at no time has district accounts been kept by the Auditor or Treasurer, a general school account having been kept by them only, except as to the building funds, the school superintendent being the only officer keeping a detailed account of each school district.

And it appears that the school superintendents not having received from the Auditor a written statement of the apportionment of school money has depended on verbal notifications of such apportionments.

And, it further appearing that the Auditor never having made settlements between the school superintendents and Treasurer, or compared their accounts.

The consequence has been and now is that large discrepancies exist in the school funds as kept by the school superintendents and the Treasurer. These differences have arisen from the fact that apportionments have been made by the Auditor to the Treasurer that do not in all cases correspond with amount apportioned to the school superintendents.

And in other cases school money has been apportioned to the school superintendents that does not appear to have been apportioned to the Treasurer.

And, in other cases, the school superintendents have apportioned and reported moneys that do not appear on the Treasurer's books and accounts.

The consequence is that a large sum of money appears to the credit of the school fund of the school superintendents that do not appear to the credit of the school fund on the Treasurer's books.

We find that such errors have been increasing from year to year, at all times increasing the school fund on the books of the school superintendents, and such increase has been apportioned by them to the different school districts of the county, and has been largely exhausted by said districts.

The differences existing have now become so large that it becomes necessary to adopt a radical remedy. Should the schools of the county be confined to the actual school money in the Treasurer's hands, which your committee find to be correct, it would seriously affect the maintenance of many of the schools, if not all of them, for the present year.

We would therefore recommend that in the future the school superintendent apportion no money to the school fund except on the written authority of the Auditor and that such written authority be kept on file. And that on the reapportioning of any money by which the general school fund would be credited, notice thereof be given to the Auditor and Treasurer.

We would further recommend that

on account of the large difference existing in the said accounts of the Treasurer and the school superintendents that your honorable Board set apart from the unapportioned fund of the county a sufficient sum to enable such school districts as may need the same to keep their schools in session until the next levy of taxes, at which time you levy a sufficient tax to adjust the difference existing between the Treasurer and School Superintendent.

And that thereafter the Auditor be required to file with the Board of Supervisors at least twice in each year a written statement countersigned by the Treasurer and School Superintendent as to the actual condition of the school funds in their respective offices. From the fact that all school districts of the county are affected by the said differences we make the above recommendations general.

A tabulated statement has been compiled by Messrs. Hartley and Swift detailing the differences aforesaid, which is herewith presented and made a part of this report. Respectfully submitted.

A petition was read asking that a portion of the Whipple or West Union road in the Second township be laid out and constructed. On motion the petition was accepted and the chairman appointed William Cronin, B. F. Yount and Surveyor Gilbert viewers.

The request of the Sheriff for certain repairs at the jail was referred to the building committee.

The District Attorney was instructed to ascertain from the Attorney-General if the old register would do for the approaching city and school elections.

The Clerk was instructed to notify the bondsmen of the California Bridge and Construction Company that work on the Woodside bridge had not been commenced. The following claims were allowed:

GENERAL FUND.

R. S. Chatham.....\$ 34 10  
Times-Gazette.....95 00  
Democrat.....32 45  
Fulton & Ross Lumber Co.....126 61  
G. Einstein.....9 70  
R. L. Mattingly.....46 50  
F. M. Persinger.....15 19  
E. E. Cunningham.....90 00  
A. Rodoni.....15 00  
M. & S. Belli.....15 00  
Sunset Telephone Co.....10 00  
E. Wisnom.....40 45  
W. E. Wagner.....40 90  
Redwood City W. W.....25 00  
J. H. Mansfield.....325 25  
James Hannon.....68 00  
Harry O. Peterson.....2 45  
James Stafford.....11 55  
Miss Noble Engle.....5 00  
Daniel Neville.....74 00

FIRST ROAD FUND.

James McLaughlin.....\$ 24 00  
J. W. McCarthy.....25 00  
R. Hall.....45 50  
A. Jenevein.....36 00  
Mrs. James Kerr.....128 00  
P. Barrere.....38 00  
Manuel Lemos.....14 00  
Louis Tavil.....38 00  
Geo. Kerr.....49 00  
John Maloney.....38 00  
J. E. Egan.....168 00  
Peter Glogley.....90 00  
A. G. Bissett.....20 00  
Fred Bauer.....12 00  
A. Malvey.....52 00  
Joseph Salomon.....80 00  
A. Mori.....18 00  
Gus Egan.....42 00  
Geo. Gonzalez.....42 00

FIRST ROAD DISTRICT—SPECIAL FUND.

John F. Bauer.....40 00  
Ed. Bauer.....40 00  
John Bauer.....52 00  
Geo. Hall.....38 00  
F. Sanchez.....52 00  
M. J. Maloney.....47 00  
Chas. Gries.....28 00  
A. Buffet.....8 00  
C. Brouner.....44 00  
Henry Brecht.....38 00  
Fred McNulty.....17 00  
M. Corbett.....41 00  
O. Gutterlongh.....37 00  
F. Valencia.....38 00  
E. O. Hartzell.....31 00  
M. Whalen.....150 00

No further business appearing, the board adjourned to March 19th.

DANCING SCHOOL.

Lessons in dancing every Tuesday and Friday evenings at Armour Pavilion. Admission 25 cents.

R. O. Thurman.

Because hogs will live without water is only negative proof that it is not necessary to their health and thrift. The safest plan is to give a good supply daily.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market is fairly active and prices steady.

SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at easier prices.

HOGS—Hogs are selling at strong prices. Provisions—Provisions are in fair demand at steady prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are as follows: (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No. 1 fat steers 8½¢; second quality, 8¢; Thin steers 7¢7½¢; No. 1 Cows and Heifers 7¢7½¢; No. 2 Cows and Heifers 6½¢7¢; Thin cows, 6¢6¢.

Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 150 lbs and under 5½¢; over 150 to 200 lbs 5½¢5½¢; over 200 to 300 lbs 5½¢5½¢; rough heavy hogs, 4½¢5¢.

Sheep—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 4½¢5¢; Ewes, 4½¢4½¢; Shorn Sheep 4¢ less. Fall Lambs, 4½¢5¢ live wt. This Spring Lambs, 5½¢6¢ live wt.

Calves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 5¢5½¢; over 250 lbs 4¢4½¢.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses:

Beef—First quality steers, 7¢; second quality, 6½¢; Third quality 5½¢6¢; First quality cows and heifers, 6¢6½¢; second quality, 5½¢6¢; Third quality, 5¢5½¢.

Veal—Large, 7½¢8¢; small, 8¢9¢.

Mutton—Wethers, 7¢8¢; ewes, 6½¢7½¢; Fall Lambs, 7½¢8½¢. This Spring Lambs, 10¢12¢.

Dressed Hogs—Hard, 8¢8½¢.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 13¢; picnic hams, 9½¢; Atlanta ham, 9½¢; New York, shoulder, 9½¢.

Bacon—Ex. L. S. C. bacon, 13½¢; light E. C. bacon, 12½¢; med. bacon, clear, 9½¢; L. S. med. bacon, clear, 10¢; clear light, 11¢; clear ex. light bacon, 12¢.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$14 50; do, hf-bbl, \$7 50; Family beef, bbl, \$13 50; hf-bbl, \$7 00; Extra Mess, bbl, \$13 00; do, hf-bbl, \$6 75.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 8½¢; do, light, 9½¢; do, Bellies, 9½¢; Extra Clear, bbls, \$17 50; hf-bbls, \$9 00; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4 75; do, kits, \$1 35.

Lard—Prices are as follows:

Compound Tcs. 7½¢ 7½¢ 7½¢ 7½¢ 7½¢  
Cal. pure 8 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½  
In 5-lb tins the price on each is ½¢ higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2 60; 1s \$1 55; Roast Beef, 2s \$2 60; 1s, \$1 55.

Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

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to repair your old - - - to paper your old to alter or enlarge your - to see plans for 4 rooms & bath \$150 down and \$11 per month If so, see

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HOUSE? ?

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary \$500 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. C, Chicago.

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The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

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Patrons of the Postoffice at this place will please take notice that hereafter no money orders will be issued after 6:30 o'clock, p. m. E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

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SIX HIGH-CLASS RUNNING RACES EVERY WEEK DAY,

Rain or Shine, Beginning at 1:30 P. M.

The ideal winter racetrack of America. Patrons step directly from the railroad cars into a superb grand stand, glass-enclosed, where comfortably housed in bad weather they can enjoy an unobstructed view of the races.

Trains leave Third and Townsend Sts. at 9:00, 10:40 and 11:30 a. m., and 12:15, 12:35, 12:50 and 1:25 p. m., returning immediately after last race at 4:45 p. m. Rear cars reserved for women and their escorts. No smoking. Valencia street cars 10 minutes later.

SAN JOSE AND WAY STATIONS—Arrive at San Bruno at 12:45 p. m. Leave San Bruno at 4:00 and 4:45 p. m.

RATES—San Francisco to Tanforan and return, including admission to track, \$1.25.

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# Women, Remember This Fact

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are communicating with a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's ills is greater than that of any living person—male or female.

A woman can talk freely to a woman when it is revolving to relate her private troubles to a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they should have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examination of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is unequalled.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to freely communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only.

This is a positive fact—not a mere statement. It is certified to by the mayor and postmaster of Lynn and others whose letters, all in a little book, Mrs. Pinkham has just published. Write for a copy, it is free. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken and has induced more than 100,000 sufferers to write her for advice during the last few months.

Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Here are some of the cases we refer to:

## Mrs. Pinkham Helps Two Women Through Change of Life and Cures Another of Sterility. Read Their Letters.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel that it is owing to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I am alive today. It has taken me out of a sick bed where I had lain for six weeks with a good doctor to tend me twice a day. My trouble was change of life, had frequent hemorrhages. Your medicine checked the flow right away. I am now able to do all my work, and headache is unknown. I am forty-three years of age and enjoying good health."—Mrs. ANNE FOSTER, Cascade Locks, Oregon.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—When I first wrote to you, I was in a very bad condition. I was passing through the change of life, and the doctors said I had bladder and liver trouble. I had suffered for nine years. Doctors failed to do me any good. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound my health has improved very much. I will gladly recommend your medicine to others and am sure that it will prove as great a blessing to them as it has to me."—Mrs. GHO. H. JUNE, 901 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—It was my ardent desire to have a child. I had been married three years and could not become a mother, so wrote to you to find out the reason. After following your kind advice and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I became the mother of a beautiful baby boy, the joy of our home. He is a fat, healthy baby, thanks to your medicine."—Mrs. MINA FINKLE, Roscoe, N. Y.

## Two More Women Who Acknowledge the Help They Have Received from Mrs. Pinkham.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—The doctor says I have congestion of the womb, and cannot help me. There is aching in the right side of abdomen, hip, leg and back. If you can do me any good, please write."—Mrs. NINA CHASE, Fulton, N. Y., December 20, 1897.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I followed your instructions, and now I want every woman suffering from female trouble to know how good your advice and medicine is. The doctor advised an operation. I could not bear to think of that, so followed your advice. I got better right off. I took six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used three packages of Sanative Wash; also took your Liver Pills, and am cured."—Mrs. NINA CHASE, Fulton, N. Y., December 12, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Have been suffering for over a year and had three doctors. At time of menstruation I suffer terrible pains in back and ovaries. I have headache nearly every day, and feel tired all the time. The doctor said my womb was out of place. Would be so glad if you could help me."—Mrs. CARL VOSS, Sac City, Iowa, August 1, 1898.

"Please accept my sincere thanks for the good your advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I did everything you told me to do, and used only three bottles, and feel better in every respect."—Mrs. CARL VOSS, Sac City, Iowa, March 23, 1899.

## Mrs. Pinkham has Fifty Thousand Such Letters as Above on File at Her Office—She Makes No Statements She Cannot Prove.

A Wise Girl.  
Carrie—Tell me, Kate, how was it you did not marry Mr. Tyler?

Kate—He told me I was the only woman he ever loved. If a man will lie to you before marriage, what stories won't he tell afterward?—Boston Transcript.

## FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cuddling Children.

"In the quiet of the early morning," said the naturalist, "the housefly makes its toilet, and if one wants to see an interesting proceeding let him watch the fly while it is thus engaged. Its toilet making takes nearly a quarter of an hour.

"The fly begins by brushing its head with the tarsi and tibiae of its forelegs. After a thorough combing and brushing of the head and rubbing of the face the operation is carried on systematically from the head down the left side, the two front legs first being carefully rubbed and dressed after the head cleaning. The second leg on the left hand side is then taken in hand, and held well forward, is thoroughly manipulated by the tarsi and tibiae of the forelegs, which means by the articulated feet and the shin or front part of the legs. In the cleaning of this leg the fly's proboscis also plays an active part, supplying moisture and distributing it. The second leg on that side being satisfactorily massaged and manicured, the left hind legs are next in line for treatment. The dressing of these is done by the leg just manipulated, one at a time. The fly brushes and rubs with this leg, frequently passing it forward to have it cleansed in turn by the forelegs and moistened by the proboscis.

"As soon as the left hind legs are in a condition satisfactory to the fly, they in turn are brought into service as toilet brushes. They alone are used in brushing the under surface of the wings. While doing this the legs are passed forward after every few strokes, to be in turn cleansed by the leg in front of them of whatever foreign substances they removed from the wings. The cleaning of the under surface and the fore edges of the wings being finished, the fly starts in to do up its right side. Its head having been shampooed at the beginning, needs no more attention, but the front legs and feet have another overhauling before work is resumed. The only thing to do on the right side, though, is to massage and manoeuvre the second leg on that side, and for some reason this is done more lightly and apparently less thoroughly than in the case of the companion leg on the left side. After it is done, what seems to be the most important part of the entire proceeding is performed. This is the dressing of the upper surface of the wings. This is done by drawing them longitudinally many times between the two hind legs, which are frequently manipulated during the operation by both the right and second left leg, to which the proboscis contributes of whatever it possesses of use in the manipulation. When this treatment of the wing is completed they glisten like polished silver."

An Indian Prince.  
Away off in India lives a young prince of 18 years, whose father was a baron and owned an estate of twenty-one villages a few miles from Ajmere. When the baron died his young son, Maharaja Siwai Jey Singh, succeeded him as ruler over the state of Ulwar, which is noted for its schools, its two excellent regiments, its orange

groves and its fine stables of imported horses. Splendid tigers are found in Ulwar, and many an exciting hunt did the baron give his visitors. The present chief has inherited his father's love of sport, is an excellent rider, and is fond of polo and cricket. His English guardian has had him carefully educated, and in a few years, when he comes of age, he will begin the absolute rule of 3,000,000 people.

A Little Hero.  
There is a four-year-old little boy in the hospital in New York City, who is a hero with real nerve, if ever there was one. Peter Jackson is his name, and every morning he called for his 7-year-old playmate, "Aggie" Ward, and went with her to the kindergarten school, bringing her home safely when school was out.

The other day, when they started home at noon, Peter waited until he thought it was safe to cross, and then, holding Aggie tightly by the hand, he started.

Just then a baker's wagon came tearing around the corner, and Peter, seeing their danger, tried to go back, but he was too late. The two little ones were run over and Peter's left leg and arm were broken, while Aggie, too, had a broken arm.

Peter was picked up by willing hands and an ambulance was called, but as he was carried away he called out: "I'm not hurt; it's Aggie. Please

pick Aggie up. Her mamma told me to take care of her, and she'll be so scared."

Even when he was placed in the wagon he kept pleading: "Please, mister, look out for Aggie. I'm all right," and it was only when she was placed in the ambulance beside him that the manly little chap would be quieted.

Both the children are getting along all right, and the little girl has already been taken home, while Peter Jackson, the 4-year-old hero, will be out in a few days.

Four Little Travelers.  
Mary Alicia set forth for the east. To see where the sun comes up; And Edward Delancy went straight toward the north.

To search for a polar pup. Margaret Anna repaired to the south. Where oranges flourish, you know; And Thomas Augustus struck out for the west.

Where gold mines and buffaloes grow. 'Tis a very strange thing that I have to relate Concerning these traveled young folk— But the very next morning they all of them found

They were safe in their beds when they woke. —Youth's Companion.

Who Can Solve It?  
"These examples what's in the 'rith-metics aren't any good," writes a boy who doesn't like school. "What I want to know is, if I trade my knife for a top and six marbles and then trade the top for a mouth organ and the marbles for an apple and a jews'arp, and then eat the apple, how much do I make?"

Margie Had a Reason.  
"I wish I was a great big pudding, mamma," said little 3-year-old Margie. "Why do you wish that?" asked the mother. "'Cause," replied the observing miss, "then I would get lots and lots of sugar put into me."

The Rainy Day Came.  
"Where is the money you had saved up last week, Tommy?"

"Why, auntie, father said I was to save it up for a rainy day. It was a rainy day yesterday, and so I spent it."

Didn't Want to Rust.  
"Mamma," said little 4-year-old Harry, as his mother was giving him his bath, "be sure and wipe me real dry so I won't get rusty."

The Farmer's Lot.  
The farmer is a happy man—or should be. He doesn't have a thing to do but plow and reap and sow.

He sleeps till 4 o'clock each morn, then goes about his tasks, Gets three square meals each working day, that is all he asks.

He hires a man to do his work, when he can raise the price, Feeds him on pork and johnnycake, potatoes, mush and rice;

When autumn glides the towering hills, he comes to town and votes, And settles up his winter's bills by issuing his notes.

He always has one suit of clothes, and often he has two, For footwear he prefers a boot, and never wears a shoe;

And when the summer comes he sheds his studs to escape the heat, And doesn't have to don his coat when he sits down to eat.

He keeps a wagon and a span with which to drive to town; His wife was never known to be without a gingham gown;

His children, too, are fat and stout—they're not brought up on cake, And never cry all night because their little stomachs ache.

He needs no money in his purse, his credit's always good, He takes the weekly paper and he pays for it in wood.

The merchants furnish him dry goods, and groceries as well, Because they know some day he'll have some pork or wheat to sell.

Ah, happy is the man who dwells upon the farm, apart From noisy cities, crowded towns, and commerce's busy mart. Serene he lives nor gives one thought to hoarding piles of pelf, My dearest hope is that some day I'll have a farm myself. —Utica Globe.

The First Jewish Peer.  
Lord Rothschild has just celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday. His lordship is the male heir of old Meyer Anselm Rothschild, the founder of the wealth of the family. The latter's son became an English subject, and the father of Lord Rothschild was the grandson of old Meyer. For twenty years Lord Rothschild sat in the House of Commons as member for Aylesbury, and in 1885 he was promoted to the peerage—the first Jew to receive the honor. It was Mr. Gladstone who created the innovation, but Lord Rothschild is now a follower of Lord Salisbury.

Extent of Mississippi Levees.  
The levees on both sides of the Mississippi are of sufficient extent that if they were built in a single straight line they would be about 1,300 miles long, or long enough to stretch the greater part of the distance between New Orleans and New York. They would form a bank of earth about eighty-six feet wide at the base, eight feet wide at the top and thirteen or fourteen feet high. The Chinese wall would lose its reputation as a wonder in comparison with them, and they have cost many millions of dollars.

At a Disadvantage.  
Mamma—Now, Robbie, when we go to church you must behave like a man. Robbie—But I can't snore, mamma.

Many women think they can do nothing without a husband, only to find when they get one they can do nothing with him.

No man can successfully make love to a girl if there is a cuckoo clock in the room.

The proper way to mash a masher is to sit on him.

## SQUELCHED A MUTINY

ANECDOTE OF "BOBS" THE BRITISH COMMANDER.

Harsh Measures Were Necessary Just at That Time, and He Ordered an English Soldier Shot for Insubordination—It Took Place in India.

"Gen. Lord Roberts of Kandahar, Kipling's 'Bobs Bahadur,' was the last English general to order the execution of a private soldier for insubordination," said a visitor to Washington, who has seen service under her Majesty's flag.

"It was away back in the '70s; but the incident is still very clear in the memory of old soldiers, and has been handed down with every possible exaggeration for the delectation of the 'recruit,' who listens to the barrack-room tales told for the express purpose of striking terror and horror to his unhardened heart.

"The story is revived now. It contributes something to illustrate the man who is beloved and feared by rank and file, and notwithstanding his determined and exacting discipline, is conceded to be England's ranking soldier among good soldiers.

"The Indian contingent has always been a ticklish department to handle. Roberts did more than any one man to bring them to a realization of what discipline really means. To-day, thanks to him, there is less grumbling, less uneasiness, and less chance of revolt than ever there has been since first the native wore the uniform, and even now extreme measures are necessary.

"But Roberts, once upon a time about the year 1878, found himself threatened with a serious situation. The native troops were uneasy. The English soldiers, too, in the case of several regiments that had been kept overtime on Indian service, were kicking loud and strong. The mutinous of the men of the English regiments was a bad example to the natives. It disorganized everything, and the punishments were made severe upon offenders who gave opportunity. But insubordination was rife. It needed but a little spark to kindle the whole command into a blaze, in which many lives must have been sacrificed and the prestige of the commanding officer lost.

"One day a drunken private was insolent to a corporal of one of the regiments. The 'non-com.' ordered the man to the guard house. A lance-corporal of the room called out a file of men. One of these refused to act as escort. He had slept in the next bed to the prisoner for years, he protested. They were army 'bed chums.' He, too, was made a prisoner, and the charge of insubordination and refusal to obey orders entered against him. It was a high crime. A general court martial was ordered, the man was sentenced to be shot, and the sentence was approved by Gen. Roberts.

"Before the assembled regiments at Calcutta he was taken out and died ignominiously with his face to the wall.

"It was a terrible and effective lesson. The spirit of insubordination was dead, but the department issued an order, religiously observed since then, to the effect that where others are available, a 'bed chum' cannot be ordered to act as escort."

COUNTESS VON BRUENING.  
American Woman, Who Is Admired by the Old World Aristocracy.

An American woman, Countess Adolf von Bruening, is well known in the social circles in which European nobility moves because of her marriage to her husband, the Count, but to the American people her name is familiar chiefly because of the touching devotion of her divorced husband, Gordon MacKay, of Boston and Washington. The Countess' life has been most romantic. She was the daughter of Mr. MacKay's housekeeper and had grown from child-

hood to mature beauty under his eyes. Although twice her age, Mr. MacKay paid her devoted attention, and she finally became his bride. Everything that wealth could provide was lavished upon the young wife and for a time she was a happy home. But a season of court life evidently gave Mrs. MacKay new ideas, for she made a pronounced sensation by her beauty and was loth to return to her native land.

Mr. MacKay's life was always busy and it came about that while he worked the fascinating daughter of his former housekeeper sumptuously entertained Washington society. Finally Mrs. MacKay began suit for divorce and, in 1890, was granted a decree with \$25,000 yearly as alimony, the possession of two beautiful homes and also the custody of their two sons. Mr. MacKay made no defense and by many was considered too magnanimous because of his quiet acceptance of the decree.

Six years later Count von Bruening, then a secretary of the German embassy at Washington, came into Mrs. MacKay's life. After two years they became engaged. The marriage took

place in Washington the latter part of last April, the Count and Countess sailing at once to Constantinople, where the former was stationed as a member of the German embassy. The Count and Countess are now living in Berlin, where the beauty and charm of the accomplished American are greatly admired.

As a wedding gift to the Countess, Mr. MacKay presented her a check for \$1,000,000. He still devotes himself to business and has amassed an enormous fortune.

CAUSE OF BALDNESS.  
Eard Hats Said to Be Responsible for Increasing Loss of Hair.

Are you predisposed to baldness? If so, don't wear a stiff hat. Doctors, wigmakers, and barbers have said that the derby and beaver hat are responsible for the increasing blight of baldness. This is interesting in view of the rapid progress scientists say we are making toward absolute baldness. Men have not used their hair for centuries, and it is slowly becoming less abundant. Woman, on the other hand, has used her hair as nature intended it to be used, as a head protector. She has never confined it tightly with a stiff hat. Hence it remains to her fine and thick.

The hair depends for its nutrition on the blood supply that flows in the fine veins running over the scalp. Some of the veins that supply the hair follicles with food come through the skull, but

those veins extending up around the outside of the skull are most important. Analogously it is pointed out that if a rose tree were to be bound tightly around the trunk a great deal of nutrition would be cut off from the bark. If, in addition to this, you were to cover the tree with a great bag and tie the mouth tightly around the trunk, the tree would die. The attitude of the stiff hat is similar to this. Every time you pull your derby hat from your head and it comes loose with a jerk you are overcoming the pounds of pressure it is exerting on the skull.

In order to maintain a healthy growth the hair must have air. The act of protecting the head from draughts deprives it of nutrition. The derby hat may be compared to the Black Hole of Calcutta. The better class of derby hats have two little eyelets placed one in each side of the crown, but even these do little good.

In summer the universal use of the straw hat is a saving grace, but only for a time. With the first breath of fall air we are back to our derbys again, and the process of hair starving goes on. Recently there has been a temporary predilection for the soft hat, but whether that is simply a freak of fashion or a realization of the danger done by stiff hats is hard to determine.

A Rhinoceros at Large.  
A rhinoceros that can dance is not, like a dancing bear, a familiar sight. Naturally such a rhinoceros created a sensation when, while being unloaded from a railroad car at Philadelphia, it escaped into the street.

The beast was sent to the Zoological Garden and arrived in good health and spirits. Twenty employees of the express company stood about to prevent its getting away, but when the animal started they all fled down Seventeenth street.

The rhinoceros went to Market street, the men after it, thence to Sixteenth and back to Filbert. In the short journey it passed probably a hundred people, and put them all to flight. An Italian, grinding out a merry tune on his organ, got a shock that he will not soon forget.

The beast has been with a circus and can dance and do a cake walk. At Sixteenth and Filbert streets it heard the sound of the music, and began to dance.

The Italian did not know what brought the crowd, but he kept on turning his crank until suddenly there was a roar of laughter, and he turned to find the beast standing still, solemnly looking at him. With a terrific yell, he dropped the crank and ran. The animal was caught and put back into the cage with little difficulty.

Great Salt Lake Drying Up.  
According to the Irrigation Age, the waters of the Great Salt Lake in Utah have receded a mile within the past year, and some persons think that within the coming century this wonderful body of water may be completely dried up. The cause of the lowering of the water is ascribed to the rapid extension of irrigation ditches, which draw their supply from the streams emptying into the lake. There is now a "salt desert" not far from the lake, which was once covered with water. The salt deposit on the floor of the lake itself is believed to be of great thickness.

A man who has a good start in life may fall because he is facing the wrong way.

## OUTRAGED OFFICIAL DIGNITY.

Bad Mistake of a Machinery Drummer in Central America.

"It takes some time to learn the social ropes in Central America," remarked a gentleman in the banana trade, "and a stranger is very apt to put his foot in it. The first time I ever went into the country myself was as the representative of an American machinery house. There was a good field for us in one of the republics, but the tariff was prohibitive, and I concluded to go over to the capital and have an interview with the minister of agriculture, hoping to persuade him to recommend a reduction. I spoke pretty fair Ollendorf Spanish, but was otherwise green as a gourd, and as soon as I arrived made a bee line for the administration building.

"While I was cooling my heels in an ante-room, waiting for a chance to speak to somebody in authority and ascertain how the minister could be seen, a very black, fat little negro waddled in, wearing what I took to be a species of livery. He had exactly the air of an impudent, overfed house servant, and he looked me over in a way that made my blood boil. 'Hi, boy!' I said sharply, 'how long must I wait here?' 'How should I know?' he replied in Spanish; 'if it doesn't suit you get out.' He chuckled as he spoke and his answer so infuriated me that I lost my head.

"Jumping up, I seized him by the collar and the slack of his absurd embroidered trousers and propelled him, turkey fashion, through the open door. 'There, you black scoundrel!' I exclaimed, 'Go and send somebody after my card!' The little fat dandy was so amazed he couldn't utter a word. He simply gasped and disappeared. Half a minute later a squad of soldiers rushed in and placed me under arrest, and then I learned that my friend in the embroidered pantaloons was the minister of public instruction.

"I will leave you to imagine my feelings. It took three hours of solid talk from both the American and British consuls to get me out of the scrape, and, incidentally, I made a groveling apology. Of course, I didn't dare to introduce the machinery proposition after such a debut, so my trip was a flat failure. As I said before, it takes some time for a stranger to grasp the etiquette of those parts."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Everybody Plays the Guitar.  
In Portugal men play upon the guitar as naturally as Yankees whistle. The peasants are universally given to the instrument, chiefly as an accompaniment to the voice. In towns and villages the artisans are often expert guitar players and walk in groups to and from their work, enlivening the journey with music and song. The carpenter who comes to your house to execute a small job brings his guitar with his tools and the blacksmith is a far better performer on the guitar than the anvil.

When Portuguese day laborer or workman has finished his long day's toil he does not hie him to a wine shop to squander the few cents he has earned; he does not even lean against a post and smoke, nor whistle a stick while swapping yarns with his fellows. If he did not bring his guitar with him he goes straight home and gets it, rests and comforts himself with the music while supper is being prepared. Afterward he spends the evening singing doggerel songs to a strumming accompaniment, tilted back in a chair against his own house wall or on the doorstep of a neighbor.

Lecturer vs. Listener.  
Like many other public speakers, a well-known lecturer has a great dislike to being interrupted during his lectures, and if any one happens to come in late he has a habit of stopping short and watching the intruder to his seat, generally with the effect of making him look very sheepish and disconcerted.

Some time back, while lecturing in a large town, he was interrupted by a gentleman coming in late and making a great noise with his creaking boots. The speaker stopped and stared as usual at the intruder, who seemed not to be in the least conscious that all eyes were upon him.

At length, getting out of patience, the lecturer remarked, icily: "I am waiting for you, sir."

Apparently quite unmoved, the offender spent a few seconds in arranging his coat on the chair. Then, sitting down, he turned to the lecturer with a charming smile, and said:

"Now, Mr. B—, I am ready if you are."

Beautifying Tortoise Shells.  
Tortoise shells as they are unloaded from the ships are far from beautiful. To be classed as "rough" they must be just as they were when taken from the tortoise's backs. It is not until washed and scoured with acids that their exquisite coloring shows. The same is true of the beautiful sea shells which come from the shores of India and other tropical lands. There is almost as much difference between them in the rough and when finished as there is between uncut diamonds and those that have passed through a lapidary's hands.

Domesticated Ostriches in Africa.  
Ostriches have only recently been domesticated in South Africa. Only eighty were in captivity in 1885; ten years later there were 21,751 being cared for in Cape Colony, and in 1897 237,960. The true wild bird still exists north of the Vell and Orange River, but is eagerly hunted for its feathers, which demand a higher price than those of the domesticated brethren.

When the glass in the kitchen falls it is a sure sign of a domestic storm. Some literary men do wrong when they do write.

## CAUSE OF BALDNESS.

Eard Hats Said to Be Responsible for Increasing Loss of Hair.

Are you predisposed to baldness? If so, don't wear a stiff hat. Doctors, wigmakers, and barbers have said that the derby and beaver hat are responsible for the increasing blight of baldness. This is interesting in view of the rapid progress scientists say we are making toward absolute baldness. Men have not used their hair for centuries, and it is slowly becoming less abundant. Woman, on the other hand, has used her hair as nature intended it to be used, as a head protector. She has never confined it tightly with a stiff hat. Hence it remains to her fine and thick.

The hair depends for its nutrition on the blood supply that flows in the fine veins running over the scalp. Some of the veins that supply the hair follicles with food come through the skull, but

those veins extending up around the outside of the skull are most important. Analogously it is pointed out that if a rose tree were to be bound tightly around the trunk a great deal of nutrition would be cut off from the bark. If, in addition to this, you were to cover the tree with a great bag and tie the mouth tightly around the trunk, the tree would die. The attitude of the stiff hat is similar to this. Every time you pull your derby hat from your head and it comes loose with a jerk you are overcoming the pounds of pressure it is exerting on the skull.

In order to maintain a healthy growth the hair must have air. The act of protecting the head from draughts deprives it of nutrition. The derby hat may be compared to the Black Hole of Calcutta. The better class of derby hats have two little eyelets placed one in each side of the crown, but even these do little good.

In summer the universal use of the straw hat is a saving grace, but only for a time. With the first breath of fall air we are back to our derbys again, and the process of hair starving goes on. Recently there has been a temporary predilection for the soft hat, but whether that is simply a freak of fashion or a realization of the danger done by stiff hats is hard to determine.

A Rhinoceros at Large.  
A rhinoceros that can dance is not, like a dancing bear, a familiar sight. Naturally such a rhinoceros created a sensation when, while being unloaded from a railroad car at Philadelphia, it escaped into the street.

The beast was sent to the Zoological Garden and arrived in good health and spirits. Twenty employees of the express company stood about to prevent its getting away, but when the animal started they all fled down Seventeenth street.

The rhinoceros went to Market street, the men after it, thence to Sixteenth and back to Filbert. In the short journey it passed probably a hundred people, and put them all to flight. An Italian, grinding out a merry tune on his organ, got a shock that he will not soon forget.

The beast has been with a circus and can dance and do a cake walk. At Sixteenth and Filbert streets it heard the sound of the music, and began to dance.

The Italian did not know what brought the crowd, but he kept on turning his crank until suddenly there was a roar of laughter, and he turned to find the beast standing still, solemnly looking at him. With a terrific yell, he dropped the crank and ran. The animal was caught and put back into the cage with little difficulty.

Great Salt Lake Drying Up.  
According to the Irrigation Age, the waters of the Great Salt Lake in Utah have receded a mile within the past year, and some persons think that within the coming century this wonderful body of water may be completely dried up. The cause of the lowering of the water is ascribed to the rapid extension of irrigation ditches, which draw their supply from the streams emptying into the lake. There is now a "salt desert" not far from the lake, which was once covered with water. The salt deposit on the floor of the lake itself is believed to be of great thickness.

A man who has a good start in life may fall because he is facing the wrong way.

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**Our Increase of Insanity.**  
Much discussion has been aroused lately by the alarming increase of insanity. Our high living is the cause assigned. In the rush for money, men and women neglect their health until the breakdown comes. The best way to preserve the health is by a faithful use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitter. It cures stomach ills, such as constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

"Edith, don't we have to make a dinner call on the Fitz-Higgess?" "No; they didn't call on us before they invited us."

**TRY ALLEN'S FOOT EASE.**  
A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests and comforts; makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and calous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chapped, Sweating, damp or itrosted feet. We have over thirty thousand testimonials. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Marriage to a woman is a bridge across the River of Forbidden Things.

A breakfast without a cup of Mexomoka is only half a breakfast. It is strong, fine-flavored and just suits the taste. Ask your grocer for HILLS BROS. FINE COFFEES.

Mistress—"Why did you get steak for breakfast when I told you to order pork chops?"  
Servant—"Shure, ma'am, OI never eat pork at all, at all."

**Pleasant, Palatable, Potent.**  
Easy to buy, easy to take, easy in action, ideal liver regulator and intestinal tonic. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

An occasional dose of Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills keeps the bowels regular, prevents headaches and biliousness, promotes digestion, purifies the blood. 10 and 25c druggists.

**STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.**  
LUCAS COUNTY.  
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.  
A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

**THE Pleasantest, most powerful, effective and never failing REMEDY for**  
**Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, Dropsy, and Catarrh of the Kidneys.**  
It is known what thousands know of the efficacy of "5 DROPS" as a Curative as well as a Preventive of any Ache or Pain known to the human body, there would not remain a family in all America without a bottle of "5 DROPS." Send for trial bottle, 25c, or large bottle \$1.00, (containing 300 doses) 6 bottles for \$5.00.  
SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.,  
160-164 E. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

**Goldsmith.**  
Not long before the close of Goldsmith's life he produced the brilliant and humorous lines of "Retaliation." Varied accounts are given of the origin of this poem. It will be remembered that in a joke Garlick wrote the following couplet as an epitaph for Goldsmith:

Here lies Nolly Goldsmith, for shortness called Noll,  
Who wrote like an angel, but talked like poor poll.

It was on April 4, 1774, that Goldsmith died. The precise spot where he was buried in the Temple churchyard is unknown.

This is Johnson's summing up of the character of Goldsmith: "He had raised money and squandered it by every artifice of acquisition and folly of expense. But let not his frailties be remembered: he was a very great man."  
—William Black's "Life of Goldsmith."

**Daniel Webster's Paper Cutter.**  
Joseph M. Terry of Peconic, N. Y., has presented a valuable relic of Daniel Webster to the Suffolk County Historical society. It is an ivory paper cutter which Mr. Webster used for a number of years in his library at Marshfield, Mass. Webster gave it to Charles Taylor, then a boy, whose father was at the time manager of Mr. Webster's farm. Young Taylor preserved the relic and several years ago while residing near Mr. Terry's house gave it to him.—New York Sun.

**Doubletting His Joy.**  
"Young man," said the girl's father, "do you realize that in asking for my daughter's hand in marriage you are asking me to give up my only child?"  
"Excuse me, sir," replied the young man, "but you are evidently laboring under a misapprehension. I propose to come and live with you after we are married, and you will then have two children instead of one. Now, what more could you ask?"—Chicago News.

**BEST FOR THE BOWELS**

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force in the shape of violent physic or pill poison is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

**CANDY CATHARTIC**  
**Cascarets**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED  
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, or Sickens, Weakens, or Grips, etc. 25c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: Hering Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 325a  
**KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN**

## Georgie's Gab

**Pa on the Microbe Theory.**

Maw was Looking at the paper the other Nite after she got paw to hold the Baby for a little while, and Every few minutes he Would haft to fix it all Over again becuz its feat would come out, and pritty soon she says:

"What's all this about microbes? A purson Can't take up a paper Enny more but what They find sumthing about microbes."

"Here, hold this Child," paw says Like if he was pritty glad for the chance, "and I'll tell you. Microbes is one of the new Discoveries. They have microbes for Neerly everything now. They are yello-fever microbes and meesle microbes and consumption microbes and mump microbes. They say a purson is nothing But a Lot of Different kinds of microbes that keep declaring war Against one another Like people, and the ones that do the Best fighting and have the most men on their Side make a man what he happens to Be. If he has a Fever it knows his Fever microbes have the Largest population in him, and if he wants to Go out and shoot It Shows the Kentuckie microbes are Flocking all thru his sistum and making his Other microbes get Behind kopjes and things."

"I don't Beleave," maw sed, "that they are enny truth in Such a Theory."

"That only shows you Don't no Ennything About syunce," paw told Her. "If you would keep posted Like I do, you wouldn't sit there with a Disgusted look on Your fals and Say You didn't Beleave what the people that Discover things are Doing to make men Happy."

"I don't see how it'll Make a man happy to Find Out he is nothing But a crowd of microbes that mebbly Have him Divided up into Counties and Blding Lots with his Nose for a Court-house and his Whiskers for a park," maw sed.  
"Of course you don't," paw says. "That's becuz you Don't understand the Grate principle and Can't look ahead. It takes a man to See these things. As fast as Every different Kind of a microbe is Discuvered Syunce goes to Work to find Out how to Raise Blooded microbes and What'll Kill the Bad ones without hurting the Other microbes that are Trying to Lead a Blameless life. After that's Done the hewmun race Will be Grate people. Everything a man does is On account of his Microbes. If he rites poetry it's Becuz he has more poetry microbes in him than Enny other kind. If he Gets in Love it shows the love microbes drove all the Other microbes Down from his Splon Kop. That's where it'll come in handy when syunce gets the microbe Bizness all fixed up like it will be Sum day."

"What'll happen then?" maw ast.

"Why," paw told her, "insted of Keeping medasuns the Drug stores will have microbes to Sell. When a man wants a girl to Love him he will get Ten cents Worth of Love microbes and put them in her Caramulz and the first thing you no She will think he is a Nappollo Belvy Dearie with close on. Or if a man thinks things are all going rong and Life ain't hardly worth Living Enny more he can go to the drug store and say, 'Gimme a dose of your best Hope microbes,' and a few minutes after that he will begin to Think this is the pleasantest world he Ever got into and quit sitting Around recit-un the man With the hoe to himself. Then they will have microbes to make men generals and Statesmen, and if they find Out what Kind of microbes Carnigg and Rockettello and J. Pierpont Morgan are full of they can raise that Brand and Put them within reach of All, and nobuddy won't haft to work Enny more."

"My, oh my," maw Says, "it's perkicky wonderful what Syunce keeps doing, and This is a Bewtful theory, but they'll never get it thru."

"Why not?" paw ast.

"Becuz," maw says, "if people Could all be made happy by Using the rite Kind of microbes they wouldn't Ever haft to drink stuff to Get cheered up, and that would interfere with the Saloon Bizness. They Are no use Ever trying to get Ennything the Saloon vote is against."

"By Henry!" paw says; "I never thot of That."—Chicago Times-Herald.

**Value of Peanut Butter.**

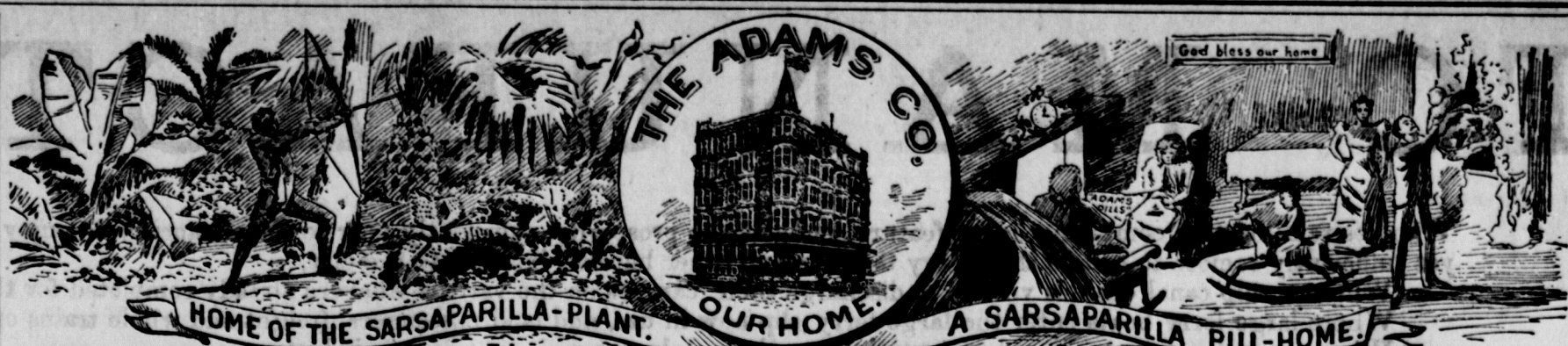
According to a prominent dealer peanut butter is rapidly becoming an important commercial product. It is made by grinding peanuts very fine and reducing the mass to a paste, from which a large part of the oil is removed. A little salt is then added. Many physicians recognize the nutritious value of this butter. It has all the wholesome qualities of nuts without being so indigestible. Peanut butter is excellent for the poor, too, for it contains quite as much nourishment as ordinary butter and is much less expensive.

**Camera Friends.**

The Princess of Wales is a photographer of more than ordinary ability. She and her daughters keep their kodaks busily employed on every possible occasion, and were the royal portfolio of views to be thrown open to public view the biographical work of our future historians and writers would be substantially assisted, and one ventures to think, uniquely benefited. At the time of Prince Charles of Denmark's visit to England before his marriage, Princess Maud's camera was kept continually busy.

**Servant Problem Solved.**

"I don't believe in allowing domestics to get the upper hand. I make my servant keep her place."  
"You are lucky. Ours never does for more than three weeks."



# Aspring-Medicine

## HELPS FROM THE FIRST DOSE.

### BLOOD.

**How's Your Blood?**

Thin, sluggish and disordered? Feel tired, restless and lazy? Circulation poor, extremities cold, complexion bad, pimples, boils, blotches and rashes? Start now and purify your blood; tone up your system and get well. You need Adams' Sarsaparilla Stomach, Liver and Kidney Pills—but be sure that you get

**"Adams"**  
HELPS FROM THE FIRST DOSE.

I use Adams' Pills in my practice and obtain very satisfactory results for blood disorders.  
Dr. F. S. Slosson, Cleveland, Ohio.

Adams' Pills are the best I ever used.  
Mrs. C. G. Bates, Palm Knoll Farm, Napa, Cal.

I find Adams' Pills very good.  
J. C. Ulrich, Auburn, Cal.

Adams' Pills are very satisfactory.  
S. M. Brown, Santa Cruz, Cal.

### STOMACH.

**How's Your Stomach?**

Out of sorts? No appetite, sick headaches, dizziness, heartburn, nausea, hiccoughs, bowels constipated, rumbling sounds from the stomach and bowels caused by fermentation of gases, indigestion, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath, food don't taste just right? You need Adams' Sarsaparilla Stomach, Liver and Kidney Pills—but be sure that you get

**"Adams"**  
HELPS FROM THE FIRST DOSE.

There is nothing that equals Adams' Pills for stomach disorders.  
Dr. H. B. Kilbourn, 602 Mission St., S. F.

Adams' Pills are very satisfactory.  
Mrs. White, 712 3rd St., Oakland, Cal.

Adams' Pills are all right.  
Chas. W. Nickerson, Folsom, Calif.

Best stomach pills I ever used.  
D. C. Crockett, Ukiah, Calif.

### LIVER.

**How's Your Liver?**

Liver torpid and clogged up with bile? Bowels getting constipated, complexion sallow and yellowish, jaundice, eyes dull, blurred and a yellowish caste, sick stomach in the morning, tired and lazy, hot flashes, occasional chills, appetite fickle, heartburn, indigestion and gas in the stomach and bowels? You need Adams' Sarsaparilla Stomach, Liver and Kidney Pills—but be sure you get

**"Adams"**  
HELPS FROM THE FIRST DOSE.

When the liver is affected I always recommend Adams' Pills.  
Dr. C. F. Hance, Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

A better pill than Adams was never made.  
Chas. Humphries, Petaluma, Calif.

Adams' Pills can't be beat.  
W. G. Brandis, 920 Kentucky St., Vallejo, Cal.

Pleased with Adams' Pills for my family. Splendid for the children.  
Mrs. N. J. Weber, 830 F St., Marysville, Cal.

### KIDNEYS.

**How's Your Kidneys?**

Severe pains in small of the back upon slight exertions? retention of urine, highly colored urine, brick dust deposits upon standing, sometimes thick, cloudy and ropy appearance, greasy scum on surface of urine, frequent desire for urinating but only scant quantities passed? Won't you heed Nature's warning? You need Adams' Sarsaparilla Stomach, Liver and Kidney Pills—but be sure you get

**"Adams"**  
HELPS FROM THE FIRST DOSE.

Adams' Pills are a good remedy for kidney troubles. I prescribe them often.  
Dr. Thos. Milam, 718 Chester St., Oakland, Cal.

Could not hold my water, then it stopped altogether. Adams' Pills cured me. They are good.  
W. Scattergood, Sonoma, Calif.

Adams' Pills cured me of serious kidney troubles. They are good.  
Richard Weston, 114 6th St., S. F.

Find them better than any others.  
Mrs. Nat. Samuels, Pope Valley, Napa Co., Calif.

# ADAMS' SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

**OBSERVE!**  
The above cut is an exact representation and size of the genuine "Adams' Sarsaparilla Stomach, Liver and Kidney Pills," printed in green on white wrappers. They are sold only in sealed packages; never sold in bulk. Not genuine without this signature in red across every package.

Having thus endeavored to make the distinction as close as possible for the security of purchasers, the proprietors feel that the responsibility of obtaining the genuine medicine now rests entirely with the public.

**PRICE, - - 25 CENTS.**  
Trial Size, 10 Cents.

**Sold by All Druggists.**

If your druggist does not keep them, he will get them for you if you ask. If unable to obtain them from any druggist, we will mail them to you, post paid, on receipt of price.

**THE ADAMS COMPANY, 1532 Howard St., San Francisco, California.**

**Worse Than Death Valley.**  
Dreadful as Death valley is, its northwestern arm, known as Mesquite valley, is worse. All the waters upon its surface are poison, and down through the canyon a hot, suffocating wind blows with terrible velocity. During its course through the desert it frequently gathers clouds of white sand that have blinded many a horse and rider, and at frequent intervals it whirls down the canyon like a cyclone of sharp crystals. Under the glistening beds of salt and borax are concealed streams of salt water which flow sluggishly toward some unknown outlet or may be lapped up by the parched winds.

One of the strangest phenomena of this extraordinary place is what frontiersmen, for want of a better name, have called "raising earth." By the action of the sun a crust composed of minerals and clay has been formed on the surface, and by some curious pressure of nature has been lifted from the earth in irregular curves like pie crust in the oven. The cavity between this crust and the solid earth varies from one to ten feet, and the depth frequently changes after heavy windstorms by the displacement of the air beneath. The man or the animal that steps upon this crust is gone forever. It is absolutely impossible for any one to extricate himself when plunging about in the "raising earth."—Chicago Record.

**His Resentment.**

A Memphis young lady who is very fond of her sister's little child, a boy of 2 or 3 years, who is visiting her now, was trying yesterday to get him to let her "fix him up" to have his photograph taken. She got her curling tongs and was trying to coax him to let her curl his hair. But with true boyish disgust at the idea of having his hair treated like a girl's he refused to submit to the process. She insisted, however, and offered him every kind of bribe, but in every instance he refused to allow her to do what she wished, and finally, becoming tired of her attempt to get him to submit, he sat down, crossed his legs and looked up at her very seriously and said:

"Auntie, I tell you what I'll do. I won't take a dollar to let you curl my hair, but I'll give you a dollar if you just go away and let my hair alone."—Memphis Scimitar.

**Needed in His Business.**  
"I've decided," said the dignified old man, "to let you have that young Britney after all if you are positive that you can't be happy without him."

"Oh, father," the beautiful girl cried, "you don't know how happy you have made me! Now I can see the gates of paradise opening. Dear, dear, good, old papa! Let me kiss you for those sweet words! Oh, I can hardly wait to fly to him and tell him the glorious news. He will be so glad! We shall all be so happy now. It seems almost like a lovely dream! I can hardly believe that I am awake! But, tell me, what has made you change your mind? Yesterday when I tried to plead for him you said you would never permit us to see each other again. Ah, if you had known how those words bruised my heart! What has happened, father, to make you relent?"

He kissed her fondly and then, with tears in his eyes, replied:  
"I sat in a little game of poker where he happened to have a hand last night, and if we don't get that money back in the family some way my business is going to suffer."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Some husbands suggest nothing so much as that more or less backbone came away with the rib that woman was made of.—Detroit Journal.

Mutton sheep intended for spring markets should be made fat and their frames be covered with every pound of flesh possible.

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY, ROSEBERRY AND TREE BLACKBERRIES, PEARL GOOSEBERRY, LOGAN BERRY.**  
1800 Catalogue contains descriptions, etc., of new and rare Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Free on application. Write for it today.  
**TRUMBULL & BEEBE,**  
San Francisco.

**PATENT GUARANTEED**  
with no fee unless successful. Patent advertised free. Free advice as to patentability. Send for "Inventors' Primer." **MILO B. STEVENS & CO.**  
Established 1864. Washington, D. C.  
Branches: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES**  
This is a new and powerful medicine and cures itching, itching, as well as Bleeding, or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. See a Jar at druggists or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write me about your case. DR. BOSANKO, Philada, Pa.

**FOR 14 CENTS**  
We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer 14c. for a box of our famous "Pineapple Brand" Canned Fruit. The box contains: 1 Doz. Market Apples, 1 Doz. Market Peaches, 1 Doz. Market Pears, 1 Doz. Market Plums, 1 Doz. Market Cherries, 1 Doz. Market Strawberries, 1 Doz. Market Raspberries, 1 Doz. Market Blackberries, 1 Doz. Market Blueberries, 1 Doz. Market Elderberries, 1 Doz. Market Huckleberries, 1 Doz. Market Currants, 1 Doz. Market Gooseberries, 1 Doz. Market Loganberries, 1 Doz. Market Elderberries, 1 Doz. Market Huckleberries, 1 Doz. Market Currants, 1 Doz. Market Gooseberries, 1 Doz. Market Loganberries. Above 10 Pkts. worth \$1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about our business. We will also send you a receipt of this notice & 14c. upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite you to order, and know when you once try our goods, you will never do without. Write for our Catalog. Send for it today. JOHN A. HAZEN & CO., LA CROIX, WIS.

**EVERY MOTHER NEEDS**  
Something to take away the severe backaches and eliminate the terrible headaches.

**Moore's Revealed Remedy**  
Will do it and there is a pleasure in the taking. \$1.00 per bottle at the druggists.  
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# TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and Seven Miles of Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

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